

CIRCULAR DATED 21 MARCH 2017

THIS CIRCULAR IS IMPORTANT AND REQUIRES YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

If you are in any doubt as to the course of action you should take, you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other professional adviser immediately.

If you have sold or transferred your ordinary shares in the capital of M1 Limited (the “**Company**”), please immediately forward this Circular, the Notice of Annual General Meeting and the Proxy Form to the purchaser or transferee or to the stockbroker, bank or other agent through whom you effected the sale or transfer for onward transmission to the purchaser or transferee.

The Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the “**SGX-ST**”) assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of any of the statements made or opinions expressed in this Circular.



M1 LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)
(Company Registration No. 199206031W)

CIRCULAR TO SHAREHOLDERS

in relation to

- (1) the proposed renewal of the Share Purchase Mandate;**
- (2) the proposed renewal of the Shareholders’ Mandate for Interested Person Transactions; and**
- (3) the proposed adoption of the New Constitution.**

IMPORTANT DATES AND TIMES

Last date and time for lodgement of Proxy Form	:	10 April 2017 at 2.30 p.m.
Date and time of Annual General Meeting	:	12 April 2017 at 2.30 p.m.
Venue of Annual General Meeting	:	Suntec Singapore Convention and Exhibition Centre, Level 3 Function Room (Summit 2), 1 Raffles Boulevard, Suntec City, Singapore 039593

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DEFINITIONS

In this Circular, the following definitions apply throughout unless otherwise stated:

- “2016 AGM”** : The 14th Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 6 April 2016
- “2016 Circular”** : The Company’s circular to Shareholders dated 21 March 2016
- “2017 AGM”** : The 15th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on 12 April 2017, notice of which, dated 21 March 2017, accompanies the annual report of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2016
- “Amendment Act”** : The Companies (Amendment) Act 2014
- “associate”** : In relation to an Interested Person who is a director, chief executive officer or Controlling Shareholder:
- (i) where such Interested Person is an individual, an immediate family member of such director, chief executive officer or Controlling Shareholder, the trustees of any trust of which the director/his immediate family, the chief executive officer/his immediate family or the Controlling Shareholder/his immediate family is a beneficiary or, in the case of a discretionary trust, is a discretionary object, and any company in which the director/his immediate family, the chief executive officer/his immediate family, or the Controlling Shareholder/his immediate family has an aggregate interest (directly or indirectly) of 30% or more; and
 - (ii) where a Controlling Shareholder is a corporation, its subsidiary or holding company or fellow subsidiary or a company in which it and/or such other company or companies taken together have (directly or indirectly) an interest of 30% or more
- “associated company”** : A company in which at least 20% but not more than 50% of its shares are held by the Company or the Group
- “approved exchange”** : A stock exchange that has rules which safeguard the interests of shareholders against interested person transactions according to similar principles to Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual

DEFINITIONS

“Audit Committee”	: The audit committee of the Company, comprising Mr Alan Ow Soon Sian, Mr Chow Kok Kee and Ms Elaine Lee Kia Jong
“Axiata”	: Axiata Group Berhad
“Board”	: The Board of Directors of the Company at the date of this Circular and from time to time
“CDP”	: The Central Depository (Pte) Limited
“Circular”	: This circular to Shareholders dated 21 March 2017
“Companies Act”	: The Companies Act, Chapter 50 of Singapore, as amended or modified from time to time
“Constitution”	: The constitution of the Company for the time being
“Controlling Shareholder”	: A person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) holds directly or indirectly 15% or more of the total number of issued shares, excluding treasury shares, in the Company (however, the SGX-ST may determine that a person who satisfies this paragraph is not a Controlling Shareholder); or(b) in fact exercises control over the Company
“Directors”	: The directors of the Company at the date of this Circular and from time to time
“EAR Group”	: The following entities at risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the Company;(b) a subsidiary of the Company that is not listed on the SGX-ST or an approved exchange; or(c) an associated company of the Company that is not listed on the SGX-ST or an approved exchange, provided that the Group or the Group and the Interested Person(s), has control over the associated company
“EPS”	: Earnings per Share

DEFINITIONS

“Existing Constitution”	: The existing constitution of the Company, which was previously known as the articles of association of the Company immediately before 3 January 2016
“FY”	: Financial year ended 31 December
“Group”	: The Company and its subsidiaries
“immediate family”	: In relation to a person, means his spouse, child, adopted child, step-child, sibling and parent
“Interested Person”	: (a) A director, chief executive officer or Controlling Shareholder of the Company; or (b) An associate of any such director, chief executive officer or Controlling Shareholder
“Interested Person Transaction” or “IPT”	: Transaction between a member of the EAR Group and an Interested Person
“IPT Mandate”	: The Shareholders’ mandate for Interested Person Transactions pursuant to Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual
“Keppel”	: Keppel Corporation Limited
“Khazanah Nasional”	: Khazanah Nasional Berhad
“Latest Practicable Date”	: 22 February 2017, being the latest practicable date prior to the printing of this Circular
“Listing Manual”	: The listing manual of the SGX-ST, as amended or modified from time to time
“Listing Rules”	: The listing rules of the SGX-ST set out in the Listing Manual, as amended or modified from time to time
“Market Day”	: A day on which the SGX-ST is open for trading in securities
“M1” or the “Company”	: M1 Limited
“network infrastructure”	: Infrastructure in relation to domestic and international cable connectivity and wireless networks
“New Constitution”	: The new constitution proposed to be adopted by the Company at the 2017 AGM
“Notice of AGM”	: The notice convening the 2017 AGM dated 21 March 2017

DEFINITIONS

“NTA”	: Net tangible assets
“Ordinary Resolution”	: The ordinary resolution of the Company in relation to the proposed renewal of the Share Purchase Mandate or the proposed renewal of the IPT Mandate, as the case may be
“Proposals”	: The proposals to be tabled at the 2017 AGM, namely the proposed renewal of the Share Purchase Mandate, the proposed renewal of the IPT Mandate and the proposed adoption of the New Constitution
“Registrar”	: The Registrar of Companies
“Relevant Parties”	: Axiata Investments (Singapore) Limited and Tan Sri Jamaludin Ibrahim, together with their concert parties
“Relevant Period”	: The period commencing from the date of the Ordinary Resolution passed to approve the Share Purchase Mandate and expiring on the date the next annual general meeting of the Company is held or is required by law to be held, whichever is the earlier, after the date the Ordinary Resolution relating to the Share Purchase Mandate is passed
“Securities Accounts”	: Securities accounts maintained by Depositors with CDP but does not include securities sub-accounts maintained with a Depository Agent
“SFA”	: The Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore, as amended or modified from time to time
“SGX-ST”	: Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited
“Shareholders”	: Registered holders of the Shares, except that where the registered holder is CDP, the term “Shareholders” shall, where the context admits, mean the Depositors whose Securities Accounts are credited with the Shares
“Share Purchase Mandate”	: General and unconditional mandate given by Shareholders to authorise the Directors to purchase Shares in accordance with the terms set out in this Circular as well as the rules and regulations set forth in the Companies Act and the Listing Manual
“Shares”	: Ordinary shares in the capital of the Company
“Special Resolution”	: The special resolution of the Company in relation to the proposed adoption of the New Constitution

DEFINITIONS

“ Substantial Shareholder ”	: A person (including a corporation) who has an interest in not less than five per cent. of the issued voting shares of the Company
“ Take-over Code ”	: The Singapore Code on Take-overs and Mergers, as amended or modified from time to time
“ Temasek ”	: Temasek Holdings (Private) Limited
“ S\$ ” and “ S\$ cents ”	: Singapore dollars and cents, respectively, being the lawful currency of the Republic of Singapore
“ % ” or “ per cent. ”	: Per centum or percentage

The terms “**Depositor**”, “**Depository Agent**” and “**Depository Register**” shall have the meanings ascribed to them respectively in Section 81SF of the SFA.

The term “**subsidiary**” shall have the meaning ascribed to it in Section 5 of the Companies Act.

Words importing the singular shall, where applicable, include the plural and *vice versa*. Words importing the masculine gender shall, where applicable, include the feminine and neuter genders. References to persons shall include corporations.

Any reference in this Circular to any enactment is a reference to that enactment as for the time being amended or re-enacted. Any word or term defined under the Companies Act or the Listing Manual or any modification thereof and not otherwise defined in this Circular shall, where applicable, have the same meaning ascribed to it under the Companies Act or the Listing Manual or such modification thereof, as the case may be, unless otherwise provided.

Any reference to a time of day in this Circular is made by reference to Singapore time unless otherwise stated.

The headings in this Circular are inserted for convenience only and shall be ignored in construing this Circular.

Any discrepancies in the figures included in this Circular between the listed amounts and the totals thereof are due to rounding. Accordingly, figures shown as totals in this Circular may not be an arithmetic aggregation of the figures that precede them.

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M1 LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)
(Company Registration No. 199206031W)

Directors:

Choo Chiau Beng (Chairman) — Non-Executive Director
Karen Kooi Lee Wah — Executive Director
Jamaludin Ibrahim — Non-Executive Director
Low Huan Ping — Non-Executive Director
Chow Kok Kee — Independent Director
Huang Cheng Eng — Independent Director
Elaine Lee Kia Jong — Independent Director
Moses Lee Kim Poo — Independent Director
Lionel Lim Chin Teck — Independent Director
Alan Ow Soon Sian — Independent Director

Registered Office:

10 International Business Park
Singapore 609928

21 March 2017

To: **The Shareholders of
M1 Limited**

Dear Sir/Madam

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 **2017 AGM.** The Directors are seeking Shareholders' approval for the following proposals at the 2017 AGM (collectively, the "**Proposals**"):
- (a) the proposed renewal of the Share Purchase Mandate;
 - (b) the proposed renewal of the IPT Mandate; and
 - (c) the proposed adoption of the New Constitution.
- 1.2 **Circular.** The purpose of this Circular is to provide Shareholders with information relating to the Proposals to be tabled at the 2017 AGM.
- 1.3 **SGX-ST.** The SGX-ST assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of any statements made or opinions expressed in this Circular.

2. THE PROPOSED RENEWAL OF THE SHARE PURCHASE MANDATE

- 2.1 **The Proposed Renewal of the Share Purchase Mandate.** It is a requirement under the Companies Act that a company which wishes to purchase or otherwise acquire its own shares has to obtain the approval of its shareholders to do so at a general meeting of its shareholders. The Share Purchase Mandate was first approved by Shareholders on 25 March 2004 and was last renewed at the annual general meeting ("**2016 AGM**") on 6 April 2016 (the "**2016 Share Purchase Mandate**") to enable the Company to purchase or acquire

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its issued Shares. The rationale for, the authority and limitations on, and the financial effects of, the 2016 Share Purchase Mandate were set out in the 2016 Circular.

The authority conferred pursuant to the 2016 Share Purchase Mandate may be exercised by the Directors at any time during the period commencing from the date of the 2016 AGM and expiring on the date when the next annual general meeting of the Company is held, or the date by which the next annual general meeting of the Company is required by law to be held, whichever is earlier.

Accordingly, the Directors are convening the 2017 AGM to seek the approval of Shareholders for the renewal of the Share Purchase Mandate. In this regard, a resolution will be proposed as an Ordinary Resolution pursuant to which authority will be given to the Directors to exercise all powers of the Company to purchase or otherwise acquire its issued Shares on the terms of the Share Purchase Mandate. Kindly refer to (a) the Notice of AGM dated 21 March 2017, accompanying the annual report for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 of the Company, convening the 2017 AGM and (b) Resolution 13 under the heading "Special Business" set out in the Notice of AGM.

2.2 Rationale for Share Purchase Mandate. The renewal of the Share Purchase Mandate authorising the Company to purchase or acquire its issued Shares would give the Company the flexibility to undertake Share purchases or acquisitions up to the 10% limit described in paragraph 2.3.1 at any time during the period when the Share Purchase Mandate is in force.

The rationale for the Company to undertake the purchase or acquisition of its issued Shares is as follows:

- (a) the Share Purchase Mandate will allow the Company to have greater flexibility in managing its capital structure and dividend policy;
- (b) the Share Purchase Mandate is an expedient and cost-efficient way for the Company to return surplus cash/funds, if any, which is in excess of the foreseeable financial and investment needs of the Group, to its Shareholders; and
- (c) in managing the business of the Group, management strives to increase Shareholders' value by improving, *inter alia*, the return on equity of the Group. Share purchase is one of the ways through which the return on equity of the Group may be enhanced.

While the Share Purchase Mandate would authorise a purchase or acquisition of Shares up to the said 10% limit during the duration referred to in paragraph 2.3.2, Shareholders should note that purchases or acquisitions of Shares pursuant to the Share Purchase Mandate may not be carried out to the full 10% limit as authorised and the purchases or acquisitions of Shares pursuant to the Share Purchase Mandate would be made only as and when the Directors consider it to be in the best interests of the Company and/or Shareholders and in circumstances which they believe will not result in any material adverse effect to the financial position of the Company or the Group, or result in the Company being delisted from the SGX-ST. The Directors will use their best efforts to ensure that after a purchase or acquisition of Shares pursuant to the Share Purchase Mandate, the number of Shares remaining in the

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hands of the public will not fall to such a level as to cause market illiquidity or adversely affect the orderly trading and listing status of the Shares on the SGX-ST.

- 2.3 **Authority and Limits on the Share Purchase Mandate.** The authority and limitations placed on purchases or acquisitions of Shares by the Company under the Share Purchase Mandate are summarised below:

2.3.1 **Maximum Number of Shares**

Only Shares which are issued and fully paid-up may be purchased or acquired by the Company. The total number of Shares which may be purchased or acquired pursuant to the Share Purchase Mandate is limited to that number of Shares representing not more than 10% of the issued Shares of the Company (ascertained as at the date of the 2017 AGM at which the renewal of the Share Purchase Mandate is approved, unless the number of issued Shares of the Company has been reduced in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, at any time during the Relevant Period, in which event the number of issued Shares of the Company shall be taken to be the number of issued Shares of the Company as altered). Any Shares which are held as treasury shares will be disregarded for the purposes of computing the 10% limit.

For illustrative purposes only, on the basis of 930,022,782 Shares in issue as at the Latest Practicable Date, and disregarding 7,215,000 Shares held in treasury as at the Latest Practicable Date, and assuming that:

- (a) no further Shares are issued;
- (b) no further Shares are purchased or acquired by the Company; and
- (c) no further Shares are held by the Company as treasury shares,

on or prior to the 2017 AGM, not more than 93,002,278 Shares (representing 10% of the issued Shares (excluding treasury shares) of the Company as at that date) may be purchased by the Company pursuant to the Share Purchase Mandate during the duration referred to in paragraph 2.3.2.

2.3.2 **Duration of Authority**

Purchases or acquisitions of Shares pursuant to the Share Purchase Mandate may be made, at any time and from time to time, on and from the date of the 2017 AGM, at which the renewal of the Share Purchase Mandate is approved, up to:

- (a) the date on which the next annual general meeting is held or required by law to be held; or
- (b) the date on which the purchases or acquisitions of Shares pursuant to the Share Purchase Mandate are carried out to the full extent mandated; or

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- (c) the date on which the authority conferred by the Share Purchase Mandate is revoked or varied by Shareholders in a general meeting,

whichever is the earliest.

2.3.3 *Manner of Purchases or Acquisitions of Shares*

Purchases or acquisitions of Shares may be made by way of:

- (a) an on-market purchase ("**Market Purchase**"), transacted through the SGX-ST's trading system, through one or more duly licensed stock brokers appointed by the Company for the purpose; and/or
- (b) an off-market purchase ("**Off-Market Purchase**") effected pursuant to an equal access scheme.

The Directors may impose such terms and conditions which are not inconsistent with the Share Purchase Mandate, the Listing Rules and the Companies Act, as amended or modified from time to time, as they consider fit in the interests of the Company in connection with or in relation to any equal access scheme or schemes. An Off-Market Purchase must, however, satisfy all the following conditions:

- (i) offers for the purchase or acquisition of Shares shall be made to every person who holds Shares to purchase or acquire the same percentage of their Shares;
- (ii) all of the abovementioned persons shall be given a reasonable opportunity to accept the offers made; and
- (iii) the terms of all the offers shall be the same, except that there shall be disregarded (1) differences in consideration attributable to the fact that the offers may relate to Shares with different accrued dividend entitlements; (2) differences in consideration attributable to the fact that the offers relate to Shares with different amounts remaining unpaid (if applicable); and (3) differences in the offers introduced solely to ensure that each person is left with a whole number of Shares.

Pursuant to the Listing Rules, if the Company wishes to make an Off-Market Purchase in accordance with an equal access scheme, it will issue an offer document to all Shareholders containing at least the following information:

- (1) the terms and conditions of the offer;
- (2) the period and procedures for acceptances;
- (3) the reasons for the proposed purchase or acquisition of Shares;

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- (4) the consequences, if any, of the purchases or acquisitions of Shares by the Company that will arise under the Take-over Code or other applicable take-over rules;
- (5) whether the purchases or acquisitions of Shares, if made, would have any effect on the listing of the Shares on the SGX-ST;
- (6) details of any purchases or acquisitions of Shares made by the Company in the previous 12 months (whether Market Purchases or Off-Market Purchases), giving the total number of Shares purchased or acquired, the purchase price per Share or the highest and lowest prices paid for the purchases or acquisitions of Shares, where relevant, and the total consideration paid for the purchases or acquisitions; and
- (7) whether Shares purchased or acquired by the Company will be cancelled or kept as treasury shares.

2.3.4 **Purchase Price**

The purchase price (excluding brokerage, stamp duties, commission, applicable goods and services tax and other related expenses) to be paid for a Share will be determined by the Directors. However, the purchase price to be paid for the Shares pursuant to the purchases or acquisitions of the Shares must not exceed:

- (a) in the case of a Market Purchase, 105% of the Average Closing Price; and
- (b) in the case of an Off-Market Purchase pursuant to an equal access scheme, 110% of the Average Closing Price,

(the “**Maximum Price**”) in either case, excluding related expenses of the purchase or acquisition.

For the above purposes:

“**Average Closing Price**” means the average of the closing market prices of a Share for the five consecutive Market Days, on which the Shares are transacted on the SGX-ST immediately preceding the date of a Market Purchase by the Company or, as the case may be, the date of the making of the offer pursuant to an Off-Market Purchase, and deemed to be adjusted in accordance with the Listing Rules for any corporate action that occurs after the relevant five Market Days; and

“**date of the making of the offer**” means the date on which the Company announces its intention to make an offer for an Off-Market Purchase, stating therein the purchase price (which shall not be more than the Maximum Price for an Off-Market Purchase calculated on the foregoing basis) for each Share and the relevant terms of the equal access scheme for effecting the Off-Market Purchase.

- 2.4 **Status of Purchased Shares.** A Share purchased or acquired by the Company is deemed cancelled immediately on purchase or acquisition (and all rights and privileges attached to

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

the Share will expire on such cancellation) unless such Share is held by the Company as a treasury share. Accordingly, the total number of issued Shares will be diminished by the number of Shares purchased or acquired by the Company and which are not held as treasury shares.

2.5 **Treasury Shares.** Under the Companies Act, Shares purchased or acquired by the Company may be held or dealt with as treasury shares. Some of the provisions on treasury shares under the Companies Act are summarised below:

2.5.1 ***Maximum Holdings***

The number of Shares held as treasury shares cannot at any time exceed 10% of the total number of issued Shares.

2.5.2 ***Voting and Other Rights***

The Company cannot exercise any right in respect of treasury shares. In particular, the Company cannot exercise any right to attend or vote at meetings and for the purposes of the Companies Act, the Company shall be treated as having no right to vote and the treasury shares shall be treated as having no voting rights.

In addition, no dividend may be paid, and no other distribution of the Company's assets may be made, to the Company in respect of treasury shares. However, the allotment of shares as fully paid bonus shares in respect of treasury shares is allowed. Also, a subdivision or consolidation of any treasury share is allowed so long as the total value of the treasury shares after the subdivision or consolidation is the same as before.

2.5.3 ***Disposal and Cancellation***

Where Shares are held as treasury shares, the Company may at any time:

- (a) sell the treasury shares for cash;
- (b) transfer the treasury shares for the purposes of or pursuant to any share scheme, whether for its employees, directors or other persons;
- (c) transfer the treasury shares as consideration for the acquisition of shares in or assets of another company or assets of a person;
- (d) cancel the treasury shares; or
- (e) sell, transfer or otherwise use the treasury shares for such other purposes as may be prescribed by the Minister for Finance of Singapore.

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2.5.4 **Reporting Requirements regarding Treasury Shares**

As required under Listing Rule 704(28), the Company will make an immediate announcement to SGX-ST regarding any sale, transfer, cancellation and/or use of treasury shares, stating the following:

- (a) date of the sale, transfer, cancellation and/or use;
- (b) purpose of such sale, transfer, cancellation and/or use;
- (c) number of treasury shares sold, transferred, cancelled and/or used;
- (d) number of treasury shares before and after such sale, transfer, cancellation and/or use;
- (e) percentage of the number of treasury shares against the total number of shares outstanding in a class that is listed before and after such sale, transfer, cancellation and/or use; and
- (f) value of the treasury shares if they are used for a sale or transfer, or cancelled.

2.6 **Reporting Requirements.** Within 30 days of the passing of a Shareholders' resolution to approve the purchases or acquisitions of Shares by the Company, the Company shall lodge a copy of such resolution with the Registrar.

The Company shall notify the Registrar within 30 days of a purchase or acquisition of Shares on the SGX-ST or otherwise. Such notification shall include details of the purchases or acquisitions, the total number of Shares purchased or acquired by the Company, the Company's issued Shares before and after the purchase or acquisition of Shares, and the amount of consideration paid by the Company for the purchases or acquisitions.

Listing Rule 886 specifies that a listed company shall notify the SGX-ST of all purchases or acquisitions of its Shares not later than 9.00 a.m.:

- (a) in the case of a Market Purchase, on the Market Day following the day on which the Market Purchase was made; and
- (b) in the case of an Off-Market Purchase, on the second Market Day after the close of acceptance of the offer for the Off-Market Purchase.

The notification of such purchases or acquisitions of Shares to the SGX-ST shall be in such form and shall include such details that the SGX-ST may prescribe. The Company shall make arrangements with its stockbrokers to ensure that they provide the Company in a timely fashion the necessary information which will enable the Company to make the notifications to the SGX-ST.

2.7 **Source of Funds.** The Company may only apply funds for the purchase or acquisition of the Shares as provided in the Constitution and in accordance with the applicable laws in

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

Singapore. The Company may not purchase its Shares for a consideration other than in cash or, in the case of a Market Purchase, for settlement otherwise than in accordance with the trading rules of the SGX-ST.

The Company may purchase or acquire its own Shares out of capital, as well as from its distributable profits so long as the Company is solvent.

The Company intends to use internal sources of funds or external borrowings or a combination of both to finance the Company's purchase or acquisition of the Shares pursuant to the Share Purchase Mandate. The Directors do not propose to exercise the Share Purchase Mandate to such an extent that it would materially and adversely affect the financial position of the Group.

- 2.8 **Financial Effects.** It is not possible for the Company to realistically calculate or quantify the impact of purchases or acquisitions of Shares that may be made pursuant to the Share Purchase Mandate on the NTA and EPS as the resultant effect would depend on, *inter alia*, the aggregate number of Shares purchased or acquired, whether the purchase or acquisition is made out of capital or profits, the purchase prices paid for such Shares, the amount (if any) borrowed by the Company to fund the purchases or acquisitions of Shares and whether the Shares purchased or acquired are cancelled or held as treasury shares.

The Company's total issued Shares will be diminished by the total number of the Shares purchased or acquired by the Company and which are cancelled. The NTA of the Group will be reduced by the aggregate purchase price paid by the Company for the Shares.

Under the Companies Act, purchases or acquisitions of Shares by the Company may be made out of the Company's capital and/or profits so long as the Company is solvent. Where the consideration paid by the Company for the purchase or acquisition of Shares is made out of profits, such consideration will correspondingly reduce the amount available for the distribution of cash dividends by the Company. Where the consideration paid by the Company for the purchase or acquisition of Shares is made out of capital, the amount available for the distribution of cash dividends by the Company will not be reduced.

The Directors do not propose to exercise the Share Purchase Mandate to such an extent that it would materially and adversely affect the financial position of the Group. The purchase or acquisition of the Shares will only be effected after considering relevant factors such as working capital requirements, availability of financial resources, capital structure, the foreseeable expansion and investment plans of the Group and the prevailing market conditions. The Share Purchase Mandate will be exercised with a view to enhancing the earnings and/or the NTA value per Share of the Group.

For illustrative purposes only, the financial effects of the Share Purchase Mandate on the Company and the Group, based on the audited financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2016, are based on the assumptions set out below:

- (a) based on 930,022,782 Shares in issue (excluding treasury shares) as at the Latest Practicable Date and assuming no further Shares are issued, no further Shares are purchased or acquired by the Company and no further Shares are held by the Company as treasury shares on or prior to the 2017 AGM, not more than 93,002,278

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Shares (representing 10% of the issued Shares (excluding treasury shares) of the Company as at that date) may be purchased by the Company pursuant to the Share Purchase Mandate;

- (b) in the case of Market Purchases by the Company and assuming that the Company purchases or acquires 93,002,278 Shares at the Maximum Price of S\$2.15 for one Share (being the price equivalent to five per cent. above the Average Closing Price of the Shares for the five consecutive Market Days on which the Shares were traded on the SGX-ST immediately preceding the Latest Practicable Date), the maximum amount of funds required for the purchase or acquisition of 93,002,278 Shares (excluding brokerage, stamp duties, commission, applicable goods and services tax and other related expenses) is approximately S\$199,954,898; and
- (c) in the case of Off-Market Purchases by the Company and assuming that the Company purchases or acquires 93,002,278 Shares at the Maximum Price of S\$2.25 for one Share (being the price equivalent to 10% above the Average Closing Price of the Shares on the five consecutive Market Days on which the Shares were traded on the SGX-ST immediately preceding the Latest Practicable Date), the maximum amount of funds required for the purchase or acquisition of 93,002,278 Shares (excluding brokerage, stamp duties, commission, applicable goods and services tax and other related expenses) is approximately S\$209,255,126.

Based on the assumptions set out in sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) above and assuming that (i) the purchase or acquisition of Shares is financed by internal sources of funds or external borrowings or a combination of both; (ii) the Share Purchase Mandate had been effective on 1 January 2016; and (iii) the Company had purchased or acquired 93,002,278 Shares (representing 10% of its issued Shares (excluding treasury shares) at the Latest Practicable Date) on 1 January 2016, the financial effects of the purchase or acquisition of 93,002,278 Shares by the Company pursuant to the Share Purchase Mandate on the audited financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 are set out below:

Market Purchases

As at 31 December 2016	Before Share Purchase S\$'000	<u>Group</u> After Share Purchase S\$'000
Shareholders' Funds ⁽¹⁾	403,413	198,276
Current Assets	227,383	216,367
Current Liabilities	375,207	569,325
Total Borrowings	401,000	595,875
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11,016	-
Number of Shares	930,022,782	837,020,504 ⁽²⁾

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

Financial Ratios

Basic Earnings per Share ⁽³⁾ (S\$)	0.161	0.174
Net Asset per Share (S\$)	0.434	0.236
Net Debt/EBITDA (%)	1.25	1.909
Current Ratio ⁽⁴⁾ (times)	0.6	0.4
Return on Equity ⁽⁵⁾ (%)	36.7	47.8

Off-Market Purchases

As at 31 December 2016	Before Share Purchase S\$'000	<u>Group</u> After Share Purchase S\$'000
Shareholders' Funds ⁽¹⁾	403,413	188,724
Current Assets	227,383	216,367
Current Liabilities	375,207	578,879
Total Borrowings	401,000	605,464
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11,016	-
Number of Shares	930,022,782	837,020,504 ⁽²⁾

Financial Ratios

Basic Earnings per Share ⁽³⁾ (S\$)	0.161	0.174
Net Asset per Share (S\$)	0.434	0.223
Net Debt/EBITDA (%)	1.25	1.940
Current Ratio ⁽⁴⁾ (times)	0.6	0.4
Return on Equity ⁽⁵⁾ (%)	36.7	48.6

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Notes:

- (1) The Share purchases or acquisitions may be made out of a combination of profits and capital, which will be decided at the time of the share purchases or acquisitions, at the Directors' discretion.
- (2) The number of Shares in issue will be 930,022,782 Shares in the event that the Share purchases are held as treasury shares. In the event that the Share purchases are cancelled, the number of Shares in issue will be 837,020,504.
- (3) In the event that the Share purchases or acquisitions are held as treasury shares, such Shares are excluded in this computation.
- (4) Current Ratio means the ratio of current assets to current liabilities.
- (5) Return on Equity means the net profit over average shareholders' equity.

Shareholders should note that the financial effects set out above are purely for illustrative purposes only. Although the Share Purchase Mandate would authorise the Company to purchase or acquire up to 10% of its issued Shares (excluding treasury shares), the Company may not necessarily purchase or acquire or be able to purchase or acquire the entire 10% of the issued Shares (excluding treasury shares). In particular, the Directors do not intend to exercise the Share Purchase Mandate up to the maximum limit and to such an extent if such exercise would materially and adversely affect the financial position of the Group. In addition, the Company may cancel all or part of the Shares repurchased or hold all or part of the Shares repurchased in treasury.

2.9 **Taxation.** Shareholders who are in doubt as to their respective tax positions or any tax implications arising from the Share Purchase Mandate or who may be subject to tax in a jurisdiction other than Singapore should consult their own professional advisers.

2.10 **Take-over Implications.** Appendix 2 to the Take-over Code contains the Share Buy-Back Guidance Note applicable as at the Latest Practicable Date. The take-over implications arising from any purchase or acquisition by the Company of its Shares are set out below.

2.10.1 *Obligation to make a Take-over Offer*

If, as a result of any purchase or acquisition by the Company of the Shares, the proportionate interest in the voting rights of a Shareholder and persons acting in concert with him in the Company increases, such increase will be treated as an acquisition for the purposes of Rule 14 of the Take-over Code. Consequently, a Shareholder or a group of Shareholders acting in concert could obtain or consolidate effective control of the Company and become obliged to make an offer under Rule 14 of the Take-over Code.

2.10.2 *Persons Acting in Concert*

Under the Take-over Code, persons acting in concert comprise individuals or companies who, pursuant to an agreement or understanding (whether formal or

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informal), co-operate, through the acquisition by any of them of shares in a company to obtain or consolidate effective control of the company.

Unless the contrary is established, the following persons will be presumed to be acting in concert, namely:

- (a) a company with its parent company, subsidiaries, its fellow subsidiaries, any associated companies of the above companies, any company whose associated companies include any of the above companies, and any person who has provided financial assistance (other than a bank in the ordinary course of business) to any of the aforementioned for the purchase of voting rights. For this purpose, ownership or control of at least 20% but not more than 50% of the voting rights of a company will be regarded as the test of associated company status;
- (b) a company with any of its directors, together with their close relatives, related trusts and any companies controlled by any of the directors, their close relatives and related trusts;
- (c) a company with any of its pension funds and employee share schemes;
- (d) a person with any investment company, unit trust or other fund in respect of the investment account which such person manages on a discretionary basis;
- (e) a financial or other professional adviser, with its client in respect of the shareholdings of the adviser and the persons controlling, controlled by or under the same control as the adviser and all the funds which the adviser manages on a discretionary basis, where the shareholdings of the adviser and any of those funds in the client total 10% or more of the client's equity share capital;
- (f) directors of a company, together with their close relatives, related trusts and companies controlled by any of them, which is subject to an offer or where they have reason to believe a bona fide offer for their company may be imminent;
- (g) partners; and
- (h) an individual, his close relatives, his related trusts, and any person who is accustomed to act according to his instructions, companies controlled by any of the aforementioned, and any person who has provided financial assistance (other than a bank in the ordinary course of business) to any of the aforementioned for the purchase of voting rights.

The circumstances under which Shareholders, including Directors and persons acting in concert with them respectively, will incur an obligation to make a take-over offer under Rule 14 of the Take-over Code after a purchase or acquisition of Shares by the Company are set out in Appendix 2 to the Take-over Code.

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2.10.3 *Effect of Rule 14 and Appendix 2*

In general terms, the effect of Rule 14 and Appendix 2 to the Take-over Code is that, unless exempted, Directors and persons acting in concert with them will incur an obligation to make a take-over offer under Rule 14 of the Take-over Code if, as a result of the Company purchasing or acquiring Shares, the voting rights of such Directors and their concert parties would increase to 30% or more, or in the event that such Directors and their concert parties hold between 30% and 50% of the Company's voting rights, if the voting rights of such Directors or their concert parties would increase by more than one per cent. in any period of six months. In calculating the percentages of voting rights of such Directors and their concert parties, treasury shares shall be excluded.

Under Appendix 2 to the Take-over Code, a Shareholder not acting in concert with the Directors will not be required to make a take-over offer under Rule 14 of the Take-over Code if, as a result of the Company purchasing or acquiring its Shares, the voting rights of such Shareholder would increase to 30% or more, or, if such Shareholder holds between 30% and 50% of the Company's voting rights, the voting rights of such Shareholder would increase by more than one per cent. in any period of six months. Such Shareholder need not abstain from voting in respect of the resolution authorising the Share Purchase Mandate.

2.10.4 *Substantial Shareholders and Directors*

Tan Sri Jamaludin Ibrahim, who is a Director, is a director of Axiata¹. Accordingly, Tan Sri Jamaludin Ibrahim is presumed to be acting in concert with Axiata Investments (Singapore) Limited pursuant to Appendix 2 to the Take-over Code (Axiata Investments (Singapore) Limited, Tan Sri Jamaludin Ibrahim, together with their concert parties, the "**Relevant Parties**").

Based on the direct holdings of Shares of the Relevant Parties as at the Latest Practicable Date, and assuming that (a) there is no change in their direct holdings of Shares between the Latest Practicable Date and the date of the 2017 AGM; and (b) there is no change in their direct holdings of Shares between the date of the 2017 AGM and the date of the full exercise of the Share Purchase Mandate, the direct holdings of Shares of the Relevant Parties as at the date of the 2017 AGM and after the full exercise of the Share Purchase Mandate will be as follows:

		As at the date of the 2017 AGM		After the full exercise of the Share Purchase Mandate	
		Number of Shares	% ⁽¹⁾	Number of Shares	% ⁽³⁾
Axiata Investments (Singapore) Limited ⁽²⁾		265,410,150	28.54	265,410,150	31.71
Tan Sri Jamaludin Ibrahim		-	-	-	-

¹ Axiata is deemed to be interested in the Shares held by Axiata Investments (Singapore) Limited pursuant to Section 4 of the SFA.

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Notes:

- (1) Based on 930,022,782 Shares in issue (excluding treasury shares) and the declarations received by the Company from the Directors and Substantial Shareholders up to the Latest Practicable Date.
- (2) Khazanah Nasional and Axiata are deemed to be interested in the 265,410,150 Shares held by Axiata Investments (Singapore) Limited pursuant to Section 4 of the SFA.
- (3) Based on 837,020,504 Shares in issue (excluding treasury shares) after the full exercise of the Share Purchase Mandate.

In the above illustration, as at the Latest Practicable Date, the voting rights of the Relevant Parties may increase to 30% or more of the issued Shares in the event that the Company purchases 93,002,278 Shares, being the maximum 10% of the issued Shares as at the Latest Practicable Date under the Share Purchase Mandate. In the event that their voting rights increase to 30% or more of the issued Shares, the Relevant Parties will, unless exempted, become obliged to make a mandatory take-over offer under Rule 14 of the Take-over Code.

The Company intends to monitor and limit the extent of its repurchases under the Share Purchase Mandate such that the voting rights of the Relevant Parties will not increase to 30% or more of the issued Shares.

Shareholders who are in doubt as to their obligations, if any, to make a mandatory take-over offer under the Take-over Code as a result of any purchase or acquisition of Shares by the Company should consult the Securities Industry Council of Singapore and/or their professional advisers at the earliest opportunity.

2.11 **Listing Rules.** While the Listing Rules do not expressly prohibit purchase of shares by a listed company during any particular time or times, because the listed company would be considered an “insider” in relation to any proposed purchase or acquisition of its issued shares, the Company will not purchase any Shares pursuant to the Share Purchase Mandate after a price-sensitive development has occurred or has been the subject of a consideration and/or a decision of the Board until such time as the price-sensitive information has been publicly announced. In particular, in line with the best practices on securities dealings as reflected in Listing Rule 1207(19), the Company will not purchase or acquire any Shares through Market Purchases during the period of:

- (a) one month immediately preceding the announcement of the Company’s annual results; and
- (b) two weeks immediately preceding the announcement of the Company’s results for the first, second and third quarters.

The Company is required under Listing Rule 723 to ensure that at least 10% of its Shares (excluding treasury shares) are in the hands of the public. The term “public”, as defined under the Listing Manual, are persons other than the directors, chief executive officer, Substantial Shareholders or Controlling Shareholders of the Company and its subsidiaries, as well as the associates of such persons.

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Based on the Register of Directors' Shareholdings and the Register of Substantial Shareholders maintained by the Company as at the Latest Practicable Date, approximately 360,495,632 Shares, representing 38.76% of the issued Shares (excluding treasury shares), are in the hands of the public. Assuming that the Company purchases its Shares through Market Purchases up to the full 10% limit pursuant to the Share Purchase Mandate, the number of Shares in the hands of the public would be reduced to 267,493,354 Shares, representing 31.96% of the reduced issued Shares of the Company (excluding treasury shares). Accordingly, the Company is of the view that there is a sufficient number of issued Shares held in the hands of the public which would permit the Company to undertake purchases or acquisitions of its issued Shares up to the full 10% limit pursuant to the Share Purchase Mandate without affecting the listing status of the Shares on the SGX-ST, and that the number of Shares remaining in the hands of the public will not fall to such a level as to cause market illiquidity.

In undertaking any purchases or acquisitions of Shares through Market Purchases, the Directors will use their best efforts to ensure that, notwithstanding such purchases, a sufficient float in the hands of the public will be maintained so that the purchases or acquisitions of Shares will not adversely affect the listing status of the Shares on the SGX-ST, cause market illiquidity or adversely affect the orderly trading of the Shares.

- 2.12 **Previous Share Purchases.** As at the Latest Practicable Date, the Company had not purchased or acquired any Shares pursuant to the Share Purchase Mandate approved by Shareholders at the 2016 AGM.

During the period from 19 February 2016 to 22 March 2016, the Company had purchased or acquired an aggregate of 7,500,000 Shares by way of Market Purchases pursuant to the Share Purchase Mandate approved by Shareholders at the annual general meeting of the Company held on 13 April 2015. The highest and lowest price paid was S\$2.60 and S\$2.47 per Share respectively and the total consideration paid for all purchases was S\$19,317,890, excluding commission, brokerage and goods and services tax.

3. THE PROPOSED RENEWAL OF THE SHAREHOLDERS' MANDATE FOR INTERESTED PERSON TRANSACTIONS

- 3.1 **Background.** The IPT Mandate was first approved by Shareholders on 3 April 2007 and was last renewed at the 2016 AGM on 6 April 2016 to enable the EAR Group or any member thereof to enter into any transactions falling within the types of Interested Person Transactions described in the 2016 Circular, provided that such transactions are made on normal commercial terms and in accordance with the review procedures for Interested Person Transactions as set out in the 2016 Circular.

The IPT Mandate will expire at the 2017 AGM to be held on 12 April 2017. The Directors propose that the IPT Mandate be renewed at the 2017 AGM in the terms of the Ordinary Resolution to be proposed at the 2017 AGM and (unless revoked or varied by the Company in general meeting) to continue in force until the next annual general meeting of the Company.

The rationale of the IPT Mandate, the scope of the IPT Mandate, the benefit to Shareholders, the classes of Interested Persons, the particulars of the Interested Person Transactions and the review procedures for Interested Person Transactions in respect of which the IPT

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Mandate is sought to be renewed remain unchanged and are set out in Appendix A to this Circular.

Approval from Shareholders will be sought for the renewal of the IPT Mandate at the next annual general meeting and at each subsequent annual general meeting of the Company, subject to satisfactory review by the Audit Committee of its continued application to transactions with Interested Persons.

3.2 **Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual.** Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual governs transactions by the Company, as well as transactions by other members of the EAR Group, with the Interested Persons. When Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual applies to a transaction and the value of that transaction alone or in aggregation with other transactions conducted with the same Interested Person during the financial year reaches, or exceeds, certain materiality thresholds, the Company is required to make an immediate announcement, or to make an immediate announcement and seek Shareholders' approval for that transaction.

3.3 **Shareholders' Approval.** Except for certain transactions which, by reason of the nature of such transactions, are not considered to put the Company at risk to the Interested Persons and hence are excluded from the ambit of Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual, immediate announcement and/or Shareholders' approval as the case may be would be required in respect of Interested Person Transactions if certain financial thresholds (which are based on the value of the transactions as compared with the Group's latest audited NTA) are reached or exceeded. In particular, Shareholders' approval is required for an Interested Person Transaction of a value equal to, or which exceeds:

- (a) 5% of the Group's latest audited NTA; or
- (b) 5% of the Group's latest audited NTA, when aggregated with other transactions entered into with the same Interested Person during the same financial year.

Based on the latest audited consolidated accounts of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2016, the consolidated NTA of the Group was approximately S\$403,413,000. In relation to the Company, for the purposes of Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual, in the current financial year and until such time as the audited consolidated accounts of the Group for the financial year ending 31 December 2017 are published, 5% of the latest audited NTA of the Group would be approximately S\$20,170,650.

3.4 **General Mandate.** Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual permits the Company, however, to seek a mandate from Shareholders for recurrent transactions of a revenue or trading nature or those necessary for its day-to-day operations such as the purchase and sale of supplies and materials (but not in respect of the purchase or sale of assets, undertakings or businesses) that may be carried out with the Interested Persons.

3.5 **Audit Committee's Statement.** Pursuant to Listing Rule 920(1)(c), the Audit Committee confirms that:

- (i) the review procedures for Interested Person Transactions set out in Appendix A of this Circular ("**Review Procedures**") have not changed since Shareholders approved the IPT Mandate at the 2016 AGM; and

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- (ii) the Review Procedures are sufficient to ensure that the Interested Person Transactions will be carried out on normal commercial terms and will not be prejudicial to the interests of the Company and its minority Shareholders.

If, during the periodic reviews by the Audit Committee, the Audit Committee is of the view that the Review Procedures are inadequate or inappropriate to ensure that the Interested Person Transactions will be on normal commercial terms, and will be prejudicial to the interests of the Company and its minority Shareholders, or in the event of any amendment to Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual, it will in consultation with the Board take such action as it deems proper in respect of such procedures and/or modify or implement such procedures as may be necessary and direct the Company to revert to Shareholders for a fresh mandate based on new guidelines and procedures for transactions with Interested Persons to ensure that Interested Person Transactions will be on normal commercial terms and will not be prejudicial to the interests of the Company and its minority Shareholders.

- 3.6 **Disclosure of Interested Person Transactions pursuant to IPT Mandate.** The Company will announce the aggregate value of transactions conducted with Interested Persons pursuant to the IPT Mandate for the quarterly financial periods which the Company is required to report on pursuant to the Listing Manual and within the time required for the announcement of such report.

Disclosure will also be made in the Company's annual report of the aggregate value of transactions conducted with Interested Persons pursuant to the IPT Mandate during the financial year, and in the annual reports for subsequent financial years that the IPT Mandate continues to be in force, in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual.

- 3.7 **Abstention from Voting.** Certain Directors, namely, Mr Choo Chiau Beng and Tan Sri Jamaludin Ibrahim (the "**Interested Directors**"), are deemed to be interested in the proposed IPT Mandate for the following reasons:

- (a) Mr Choo Chiau Beng is the nominee director of Keppel; and
- (b) Tan Sri Jamaludin Ibrahim is the Managing Director/President and Group Chief Executive Officer of Axiata.

The Interested Directors will therefore abstain from making any recommendation to Shareholders on the renewal of the IPT Mandate. They and their associates will also abstain from voting, whether in person or by representative or proxy, in respect of their shareholdings, if any, in respect of the Ordinary Resolution relating to the renewal of the IPT Mandate at the 2017 AGM, and will not accept any appointment as proxies, unless specific instructions as to voting are given.

Temasek, Khazanah Nasional, Keppel and Axiata, each being Interested Persons (and their respective associates) will abstain from voting their shareholdings, if any, in respect of the Ordinary Resolution relating to the renewal of the IPT Mandate at the 2017 AGM.

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4. THE PROPOSED ADOPTION OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION

- 4.1 **Companies (Amendment) Act 2014.** The Companies (Amendment) Act 2014 (the “**Amendment Act**”), which was passed in Parliament on 8 October 2014 and took effect in phases on 1 July 2015 and 3 January 2016 respectively, introduced wide-ranging changes to the Companies Act. The changes aim to reduce the regulatory burden on companies, provide for greater business flexibility and improve the corporate governance landscape in Singapore. The key changes include the introduction of a multiple proxies regime to enfranchise indirect investors and Central Provident Fund investors, provisions to facilitate the electronic transmission of notices and documents, and the merging of the memorandum and articles of association of a company into one document called the “constitution”.
- 4.2 **New Constitution.** The Company is accordingly proposing to adopt a new Constitution (the “**New Constitution**”), which will consist of the existing Constitution (the “**Existing Constitution**”), and incorporate amendments to take into account the changes to the Companies Act introduced pursuant to the Amendment Act. The proposed New Constitution also contains updated provisions which are consistent with the Listing Rules prevailing as at the Latest Practicable Date, in compliance with Listing Rule 730(2). In addition, the Company is taking this opportunity to include provisions in the New Constitution to address the personal data protection regime in Singapore, and also to streamline and rationalise certain other provisions.
- 4.3 **Summary of Principal Provisions.** The following is a summary of the principal provisions of the New Constitution which are significantly different from the equivalent provisions in the Existing Constitution, or which have been included in the New Constitution as new provisions:

4.3.1 Companies Act

The following articles include provisions which are in line with the Companies Act, as amended pursuant to the Amendment Act:

- (a) **Article 1 (Article 2 of Existing Constitution).** Article 1, which is the interpretation section of the New Constitution, includes the following additional/revised provisions:
- (i) a revised definition of “in writing” to make it clear that this expression includes any representation or reproduction of words, symbols or other information which may be displayed in a visible form, whether physical or electronic. This would facilitate, for example, a proxy instrument being in either physical or electronic form;
 - (ii) new definitions of “registered address” and “address” to make it clear that these expressions mean, in relation to any Shareholder, his physical address for the service or delivery of notices or documents personally or by post, except where otherwise specified;
 - (iii) a revised provision stating that the expressions “Depositor”, “Depository”, “Depository Agent” and “Depository Register” shall have the meanings ascribed to them respectively in the SFA. This follows the migration of the provisions in the Companies Act which

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relate to the Central Depository System to the SFA pursuant to the Amendment Act; and

- (iv) a new provision stating that the expressions “current address” and “relevant intermediary” shall have the meanings ascribed to them respectively in the Companies Act. This follows the introduction of new provisions facilitating the multiple proxies regime pursuant to the Amendment Act.
- (b) **Article 6(B).** Article 6(B) is a new provision which provides that new shares may be issued for no consideration. This is in line with new section 68 of the Companies Act, which clarifies that a company having a share capital may issue shares for which no consideration is payable to the issuing company.
- (c) **Article 12 (Article 9 of Existing Constitution).** Article 12, which relates to the Company’s power to alter its share capital, has new provisions which:
 - (i) empower the Company, by ordinary resolution, to convert its share capital or any class of shares from one currency to another currency. This is in line with new section 73 of the Companies Act, which sets out the procedure for such re-denominations; and
 - (ii) empower the Company, by special resolution, to convert one class of shares into another class of shares. This is in line with new section 74A of the Companies Act, which sets out the procedure for such conversions.
- (d) **Article 19 (Article 16 of Existing Constitution).** The specific requirements to disclose the amount paid on the shares in the share certificate relating to those shares, and for the share certificate to be issued under the common seal of the Company, has been removed in article 19, which relates to share certificates, and replaced with a general provision that every share certificate shall be issued in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act. Under section 123(2) of the Companies Act, as amended pursuant to the Amendment Act, the requirement to disclose the amount paid on the shares in the share certificate has been removed, and a share certificate need only state, *inter alia*, the number and class of the shares, whether the shares are fully or partly paid up, and the amount (if any) unpaid on the shares. This follows the amendments to section 123(2) of the Companies Act pursuant to the Amendment Act. As at the Latest Practicable Date, section 123(2) of the Companies Act still requires share certificates to be issued under the common seal of a company. In addition, article 19 further provides that a share certificate may, to the extent permitted under the Companies Act, bear facsimile signatures which may be reproduced by mechanical, electronic or other method approved by the Directors.
- (e) **Article 56 (Article 53 of Existing Constitution).** Article 56, which relates to the ordinary business that is transacted at an annual general meeting of the Company, has been revised to:

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- (i) substitute the reference to “accounts” with “financial statements”, and references to “reports of the Directors” with “Directors’ statement”, for consistency with the updated terminology in the Companies Act;
 - (ii) expand the ordinary business items to include, in addition to the re-appointment of the retiring auditor, the appointment of a new auditor; and
 - (iii) clarify the types of Directors’ remuneration which will be subject to Shareholder approval as ordinary business.
- (f) **Article 64(B) (Article 61 of Existing Constitution).** Article 64(B), which relates to the method of voting at a general meeting where mandatory polling is not required, has been revised to reduce the threshold for eligibility to demand a poll from 10% to 5% of the total voting rights of the Shareholders having the right to vote at the meeting, or of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right. This is in line with section 178 of the Companies Act, as amended pursuant to the Amendment Act.
- (g) **Article 68, 74 and 76(A) (Articles 65, 71 and 73 of Existing Constitution).** Articles 68, 74 and 76(A), which relate to the voting rights of Shareholders and the appointment and deposit of proxies, have new provisions which cater to the multiple proxies regime introduced by the Amendment Act. The multiple proxies regime allows “relevant intermediaries”, such as banks, capital markets services licence holders which provide custodial services for securities and the Central Provident Fund Board, to appoint more than two proxies to attend, speak and vote at general meetings. In particular:
- (i) article 74(A) provides that save as otherwise provided in the Companies Act, a Shareholder who is a “relevant intermediary” may appoint more than two proxies to attend, speak and vote at the same general meeting, but each proxy must be appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by such Shareholder, and where such Shareholder’s form of proxy appoints more than two proxies, the number and class of shares in relation to which each proxy has been appointed must be specified in the form of proxy. This is in line with new section 181(1C) of the Companies Act;
 - (ii) article 74(B) provides that the Company will be entitled and bound to reject an instrument of proxy lodged by a Depositor if he is not shown to have any Shares entered against his name in the Depository Register as at 72 (previously 48) hours before the time of the relevant general meeting. Consequential changes have also been made in article 68 and 74(B) to make it clear that the number of votes which a Depositor or his proxy can cast on a poll is the number of Shares entered against his name in the Depository Register as at 72 hours before the time of the relevant general meeting. This is in line with new section 81SJ(4) of the SFA;

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- (iii) article 68 provides that in the case of a Shareholder who is a “relevant intermediary” and who is represented at a general meeting by two or more proxies, each proxy shall be entitled to vote on a show of hands. This is in line with new section 181(1D) of the Companies Act; and
- (iv) the cut-off time for the deposit of instruments appointing proxies has been extended from 48 to 72 hours before the time appointed for holding the general meeting in article 76(A). This is in line with section 178(1)(c) of the Companies Act, as amended pursuant to the Amendment Act.
- (h) **Article 96 (Article 93 of Existing Constitution).** Article 96, which relates to the filling of the office vacated by a retiring Director in default circumstances except in certain cases, has been revised to remove the event of a Director attaining any applicable retiring age as an exception to a deemed re-election to office. This follows the repeal of section 153 of the Companies Act and removal of the 70-year age limit for directors of public companies and subsidiaries of public companies.
- (i) **Article 113 (Article 110 of Existing Constitution).** Article 113, which relate to the general powers of the Directors to manage the Company’s business, clarifies that the business and affairs of the Company are to be managed by, or under the direction of or, additionally, under the supervision of, the Directors. This is in line with section 157A of the Companies Act, as amended pursuant to the Amendment Act.
- (j) **Articles 122, 139 and 140 (Articles 119, 135 and 136 of Existing Constitution).** Article 140, which relates to the sending of the Company’s financial statements and related documents to Shareholders, additionally provides that such documents may, subject to the Listing Rules, be sent less than 14 days before the date of the general meeting with the agreement of all persons entitled to receive notices of general meetings. This is in line with new section 203(2) of the Companies Act, which provides that the requisite financial statements and other related documents may be sent less than 14 days before the date of the general meeting at which they are to be laid if all the persons entitled to receive notice of general meetings of the company so agree. Notwithstanding this proviso, the Company is currently required to comply with Listing Rule 707(2), which provides that an issuer must issue its annual report to shareholders and the SGX-ST at least 14 days before the date of its annual general meeting. The requirement to send these documents to debenture holders has also been removed from article 140.

The references to the Company’s “accounts”, “profit and loss account(s)” and Directors’ “reports” have also been updated/substituted in articles 122 and 139 with references to “financial statements” and Directors’ “statements”, as appropriate, for consistency with the updated terminology in the Companies Act.

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- (k) **Article 143 (Article 139 of Existing Constitution).** Article 143, which relates to the service of notices to Shareholders, has new provisions to facilitate the electronic transmission of notices and documents following the introduction of simplified procedures for the sending of notices and documents electronically pursuant to new section 387C of the Companies Act.

Under new section 387C of the Companies Act, notices and documents may be given, sent or served using electronic communications with the express, implied or deemed consent of the shareholder in accordance with the constitution of the company.

There is “express consent” if a shareholder expressly agrees with the company that notices and documents may be given, sent or served on him using electronic communications. There is “deemed consent” if the constitution of the company (a) provides for the use of electronic communications and specifies the mode of electronic communications, and (b) specifies that shareholders will be given an opportunity to elect, within a specified period of time, whether to receive electronic or physical copies of such notices and documents, and the shareholder fails to make an election within the specified period of time. There is “implied consent” if the constitution of the company (a) provides for the use of electronic communications and specifies the mode of electronic communications, and (b) specifies that shareholders agree to receive such notices or documents by way of electronic communications and do not have a right to elect to receive physical copies of such notices and documents. Certain safeguards for the use of the deemed consent and implied consent regimes are prescribed under new regulation 89C of the Companies Regulations.

The new section 387C of the Companies Act was introduced to give effect to recommendations by the Steering Committee for Review of the Companies Act to ease the rules for the use of electronic transmission and to make them less prescriptive, and these recommendations were accepted by the Ministry of Finance (“**MOF**”). In accepting these recommendations, the MOF noted the concerns of some shareholders who would prefer to have an option to receive physical copies of the notices and documents, notwithstanding that the company adopts the implied consent regime, and indicated that such shareholders could highlight their concerns when a company proposes amendments to its constitution to move to an implied consent regime.

Shareholders who are supportive of the new deemed consent and implied consent regimes for electronic communications may vote in favour of the adoption of the New Constitution, which incorporates new provisions (contained in article 143) to facilitate these regimes, while Shareholders who are not supportive of the new regimes may vote against it.

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Article 143 provides that:

- (i) notices and documents may be sent to Shareholders using electronic communications either to a Shareholder's current address (which may be an email address) or by making it available on a website;
- (ii) for these purposes, a Shareholder is deemed to have agreed to receive such notice or document by way of electronic communications and shall not have a right to elect to receive a physical copy of such notice or document (this is the implied consent regime permitted under the new section 387C of the Companies Act); and
- (iii) notwithstanding sub-paragraph (ii) above, the Directors may decide to give a Shareholder an opportunity to elect to opt out of receiving such notice or document by way of electronic communications, and a Shareholder is deemed to have consented to receive such notice or document by way of electronic communications if he was given such an opportunity but failed to opt out within the specified time (this is the deemed consent regime permitted under the new section 387C of the Companies Act).

Article 143 additionally provides for when service is effected in the case of notices or documents sent by electronic communications. In particular, where a notice or document is made available on the website, it is deemed served on the date on which the notice or document is first made available on the website, unless otherwise provided in the Companies Act and/or other applicable regulations or procedures. Further, in the case of service on a website, the Company must give separate notice of the publication of the notice or document on that website and the manner in which the notice or document may be accessed by (1) sending such separate notice to Shareholders personally or by post, and/or (2) sending such separate notice to Shareholders' current addresses (which may be email addresses), and/or (3) by way of advertisement in the daily press, and/or (4) by way of announcement on the SGX-ST.

Under new regulation 89D of the Companies Regulations, notices or documents relating to take-over offers and rights issues are excluded from the application of section 387C of the Companies Act and therefore cannot be transmitted by electronic means pursuant to section 387C of the Companies Act.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, the outcome of a public consultation by the SGX-ST on, *inter alia*, whether listed issuers should be allowed to send notices and documents to shareholders electronically under the new regimes permitted under the Companies Act is not known yet. In its consultation, the SGX-ST had also asked for comments on additional safeguards in relation to the new regimes. There is no certainty that the Listing Rules will be amended to allow electronic transmission of notices and documents under the new regimes. Going forward, for so long as the Company is listed on the SGX-ST,

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the Company will not make use of the new regimes to transmit notices or documents electronically to Shareholders unless the Listing Rules allow it, and the Company will comply with the Listing Rules on the subject.

- (l) **Article 150 (Article 145 of Existing Constitution).** Article 150, which relates to Directors' indemnification, has been expanded to permit the Company, subject to the provisions of and so far as may be permitted by the Companies Act, to indemnify a Director against losses "to be incurred" by him in the execution of his duties. This is in line with new sections 163A and 163B of the Companies Act, which permit a company to lend, on specified terms, funds to a director for meeting expenditure incurred "or to be incurred" by him in defending court proceedings or regulatory investigations.

4.3.2 Listing Manual

Listing Rule 730(2) provides that if an issuer amends its constitution or other constituent documents, they must be made consistent with all the Listing Rules prevailing at the time of amendment.

The following articles have been updated to ensure consistency with the Listing Rules prevailing as at the Latest Practicable Date, in compliance with Listing Rule 730(2).

- (a) **Article 6A.** Article 6(A) is a new provision which provides that the rights attaching to shares of a class other than ordinary shares must be expressed in the constitution. This is in line with paragraph (1)(b) of Appendix 2.2 of the Listing Manual.
- (b) **Articles 64, 65, 66 and 67 (Articles 61, 62, 63 and 64 of Existing Constitution).**
- (i) Article 64, which relates to the method of voting at general meetings, has new provisions to make it clear that, if required by Listing Rules, all resolutions at general meetings shall be voted by poll (unless such requirement is waived by the SGX-ST). Consequential changes have been made to articles 66 and 67. These changes are in line with Listing Rule 730A(2), which took effect on 1 August 2015.
- (ii) Articles 65, which relates to the conduct of the poll and incidental matters, make it clear that scrutineers will be appointed, if so required by the listing rules of the SGX-ST. This is in line with Listing Rule 730A(3), which took effect on 1 August 2015.
- (c) **Articles 93 and 96 (Articles 90 and 93 of the Existing Constitution).** Article 93, which relates to the vacation of office of a Director in certain events, additionally provides that a Director shall cease to hold office if he is disqualified from acting as a director in any jurisdiction for reasons other than on technical grounds. Consequential changes have been made to article 96, which relates to the filling of the office vacated by a Director in certain default events, to provide that a retiring Director is deemed to be re-

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elected in certain default circumstances except, additionally, where he is disqualified from acting as a director in any jurisdiction for reasons other than on technical grounds. These changes are in line with paragraph 9(n) of Appendix 2.2 of the Listing Manual.

4.3.3 PDPA

In general, under the Personal Data Protection Act 2012, an organisation can only collect, use or disclose the personal data of an individual with the individual's consent, and for a reasonable purpose which the organisation has made known to the individual. The new article 152 specifies, *inter alia*, the purposes for which the Company and/or its agents and service providers would collect, use and disclose personal data of Shareholders and their appointed proxies or representatives.

4.3.4 General

The following articles have been included, updated, streamlined and/or rationalised generally:

- (a) **Article 52 (Article 49 of Existing Constitution).** Article 52, which relates to the time-frame for holding annual general meetings, has been revised to remove the specific requirement that, save as provided under the Companies Act, an annual general meeting is to be held once in every year and within a period of not more than 15 months after the holding of the last preceding annual general meeting. This has been replaced with a general provision that an annual general meeting shall be held in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act. The change will accommodate any amendments which may be made to the Companies Act from time to time as regards the timelines for holding annual general meetings.
- (b) **Articles 75 and 76 (Articles 72 and 73 of Existing Constitution).** Article 75, which relates to the execution of proxies, has new provisions to facilitate the appointment of a proxy through electronic means online. In particular, it provides that a Shareholder can elect to signify his approval for the appointment of a proxy via electronic communication, through such method and in such manner as may be approved by the Directors, in lieu of the present requirement of signing, or where applicable, the affixation of the corporate Shareholder's common seal.

For the purpose of accommodating the deposit by Shareholders, and receipt by the Company, of electronic proxy instructions by Shareholders who elect to use the electronic appointment process, article 76, which relates to the deposit of proxies, has new provisions which authorise the Directors to prescribe and determine the manner of receipt by the Company of the instrument appointing a proxy through digital means.

- (c) **Articles 78 and 93(e) (Articles 75 and 90(e) of Existing Constitution).** These articles have been updated to substitute the references to insane persons and persons of unsound mind with references to persons who are mentally disordered and incapable of managing themselves or their affairs,

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following the enactment of the Mental Health (Care and Treatment) Act, Chapter 178A of Singapore, which repealed and replaced the Mental Disorders and Treatment Act, Chapter 178 of Singapore.

- (d) **Article 131.** Article 131, which relates to unclaimed dividends or other moneys, is a new provision which sets out the position that all dividends and other moneys payable on or in respect of a share of the Company which are unclaimed after a period of six years from the date they are first payable shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company. Article 131 also makes clear that payment by the Directors of any unclaimed dividends or other moneys into a separate account shall not constitute the Company a trustee in respect thereof, and that where CDP returns any such unclaimed dividends or moneys to the Company, a Depositor shall not have any right or claim against the Company in respect of such returned unclaimed dividends or moneys if a period of six years has elapsed from the date such dividends or other moneys are first payable.
- (e) **Article 136A (Article 132 of Existing Constitution).** Article 136A, which relates to the Company's powers to issue free bonus shares and/or capitalise reserves, is a new provision to permit the Company to issue bonus shares for which no consideration is payable, in addition to being able to issue bonus shares by way of capitalisation of any sum standing to the credit of the Company's reserve accounts or to the credit of the profit and loss account.
- (f) **Article 149.** Article 149 is a new provision which requires any member who is not for the time being in Singapore to serve notice in writing on the Company appointing some person in Singapore for the service of notices and process in relation to or under the winding up, and in default of such nomination the liquidator of the Company shall be at liberty on behalf of such member to appoint some such person in his stead. This is to facilitate the administration of a winding-up of the Company.

4.4 **Appendix.** The text of the principal provisions in the New Constitution which are significantly different from the equivalent provisions in the Existing Constitution, or which have been included in the New Constitution as new provisions, is set out in Appendix B to this Circular and the main differences are blacklined. The proposed adoption of the New Constitution is subject to Shareholders' approval.

5. DIRECTORS' AND SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS

5.1 **Directors' Interests in Shares.** The interests of the Directors in the Shares as recorded in the Register of Directors' Shareholdings as at the Latest Practicable Date are set out below:

<u>Directors</u>	<u>Direct Interest</u>		<u>Deemed Interest</u>	
	Number of Shares	%	Number of Shares	%
Choo Chiau Beng	300,000	0.032	-	-
Karen Kooi Lee Wah	500,000	0.054	-	-

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Jamaludin Ibrahim	-	-	-	-
Low Huan Ping	-	-	-	-
Chow Kok Kee	-	-	-	-
Huang Cheng Eng	-	-	-	-
Elaine Lee Kia Jong	-	-	-	-
Moses Lee Kim Poo	-	-	-	-
Lionel Lim Chin Teck	-	-	-	-
Alan Ow Soon Sian	-	-	-	-

5.2 **Substantial Shareholders' Interests in Shares.** The interests of the Substantial Shareholders in Shares as recorded in the Register of Substantial Shareholders as at the Latest Practicable Date are set out below:

<u>Substantial Shareholders</u>	<u>Direct Interest</u>		<u>Deemed Interest</u>	
	Number of Shares	%	Number of Shares	%
Axiata Investments (Singapore) Limited	265,410,150	28.54	-	-
Khazanah Nasional	-	-	265,410,150 ⁽¹⁾	28.54
Axiata	-	-	265,410,150 ⁽¹⁾	28.54
Temasek	-	-	194,941,941 ⁽²⁾	20.96
Keppel Telecoms Pte Ltd	178,864,000	19.23	-	-
Keppel Communications Pte Ltd	-	-	178,864,000 ⁽³⁾	19.23
Keppel Data Centres Pte. Ltd.	-	-	178,864,000 ⁽³⁾	19.23
Keppel Telecommunications & Transportation Ltd	-	-	178,864,000 ⁽³⁾	19.23
Keppel	-	-	178,864,000 ⁽³⁾	19.23
SPH Multimedia Private Limited	124,453,000	13.38	-	-
Singapore Press Holdings Limited	-	-	124,453,000 ⁽⁴⁾	13.38

Notes:

- (1) Each of Khazanah Nasional and Axiata is deemed to be interested in the 265,410,150 Shares held by Axiata Investments (Singapore) Limited.
- (2) Temasek is deemed to be interested in an aggregate of 194,941,941 Shares in which Keppel Corporation Limited group and its other associates have or are deemed to have an interest.

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- (3) Keppel Communications Pte Ltd, Keppel Data Centres Pte. Ltd., Keppel Telecommunications & Transportation Ltd and Keppel are deemed to be interested in the 178,864,000 Shares held by Keppel Telecoms Pte Ltd.
- (4) Singapore Press Holdings Limited is deemed to be interested in the 124,453,000 Shares held by SPH Multimedia Private Limited.

6. DIRECTORS' RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 **Proposed Renewal of the Share Purchase Mandate.** The Directors are of the opinion that the renewal of the Share Purchase Mandate is in the best interests of the Company. Accordingly, the Directors recommend that Shareholders vote in favour of Resolution 13, being the Ordinary Resolution relating to the proposed renewal of the Share Purchase Mandate as set out in the Notice of AGM.
- 6.2 **Proposed Renewal of the IPT Mandate.** The Directors who are considered independent for the purposes of the IPT Mandate (other than the Interested Directors), have reviewed the scope, review procedures, the rationale and the benefits of the IPT Mandate and are of the view that the renewal of the IPT Mandate is in the interests of the Company and accordingly recommend that Shareholders vote in favour of Resolution 14, being the Ordinary Resolution relating to the renewal of the IPT Mandate set out in the Notice of AGM.
- 6.3 **Proposed Adoption of the New Constitution.** The Directors are of the opinion that the adoption of the New Constitution is in the best interests of the Company. Accordingly, the Directors recommend that Shareholders vote in favour of Resolution 15, being the Special Resolution relating to the proposed adoption of the New Constitution as set out in the Notice of AGM.

7. ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY SHAREHOLDERS

- 7.1 **Appointment of Proxies.** Shareholders who are unable to attend the 2017 AGM and wish to appoint a proxy to attend and vote at the 2017 AGM on their behalf should sign and return the Proxy Form attached to the Notice of AGM in accordance with the instructions printed thereon as soon as possible and in any event so as to arrive at the office of the Company's share registrar Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd. at 50 Raffles Place, Singapore Land Tower #32-01, Singapore 048623, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the 2017 AGM. The appointment of a proxy by a Shareholder does not preclude him from attending and voting in person at the meeting if he wishes to do so. In such event, the relevant Proxy Forms will be deemed to be revoked.
- 7.2 **When Depositor regarded as Shareholder.** A Depositor shall not be regarded as a Shareholder of the Company entitled to attend the 2017 AGM and to speak and vote thereat unless his name appears on the Depository Register at least 72 hours before the 2017 AGM.

8. INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS

The following documents may be inspected at the office of the Company at 10 International Business Park, Singapore 609928, during normal business hours for not less than 14 days from the date of this Circular up to the date of the 2017 AGM:

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- (a) the annual report of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2016;
- (b) the Existing Constitution; and
- (c) the proposed New Constitution.

9. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The Directors collectively and individually accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information given in this Circular and confirm after making all reasonable enquiries that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, this Circular constitutes full and true disclosure of all material facts about the Proposals, and the Company and its subsidiaries which are relevant to the Proposals, and the Directors are not aware of any facts the omission of which would make any statement in this Circular misleading. Where information in this Circular has been extracted from published or otherwise publicly available sources or obtained from a named source, the sole responsibility of the Directors has been to ensure that such information has been accurately and correctly extracted from those sources and/or reproduced in this Circular in its proper form and context.

Yours faithfully
for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

M1 LIMITED
CHOO CHIAU BENG
Chairman

APPENDIX A

FURTHER INFORMATION ON SHAREHOLDERS' MANDATE FOR INTERESTED PERSON TRANSACTIONS

1. **Rationale for the IPT Mandate.** It is envisaged that in the ordinary course of their businesses, transactions between companies in the EAR Group and the Interested Persons are likely to occur from time to time. Such transactions would include, but are not limited to, the provision of goods and services in the ordinary course of business of the EAR Group to the Interested Persons or the obtaining of goods and services from them.

In view of the time-sensitive nature of commercial transactions, the obtaining of the IPT Mandate pursuant to Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual will enable members of the EAR Group in the ordinary course of their businesses, to enter into the categories of Interested Person Transactions set out in paragraph 5 with the specified classes of Interested Persons set out in paragraph 4, provided such Interested Person Transactions are on the EAR Group's normal commercial terms.

2. **Scope of the IPT Mandate.** The IPT Mandate will cover Interested Person Transactions as set out in paragraph 5.

The IPT Mandate will not cover any transaction by a company in the EAR Group with an Interested Person that is below S\$100,000 in value as the threshold and aggregation requirements of Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual would not apply to such transactions.

Transactions with interested persons (including the Interested Persons) that do not fall within the ambit of the IPT Mandate will be subject to the relevant provisions of Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual and/or other applicable provisions of the Listing Manual.

3. **Benefit to Shareholders.** The IPT Mandate is intended to facilitate transactions in the normal course of business of the EAR Group which are transacted from time to time with the specified classes of Interested Persons, provided they are undertaken on the EAR Group's normal commercial terms and are not prejudicial to the interests of the Company and its minority Shareholders.

The IPT Mandate (and its subsequent renewal thereafter on an annual basis) will enhance the ability of companies in the EAR Group to pursue business opportunities which are time-sensitive in nature, and will eliminate the need for the Company to announce, or to announce and convene separate general meetings on each occasion to seek Shareholders' prior approval for the entry by the relevant company in the EAR Group into Interested Person Transactions within the scope of the IPT Mandate. This will substantially reduce administrative time and expenses associated with the convening of general meetings on an *ad hoc* basis, improve administrative efficacy considerably, and allow manpower resources and time to be channelled towards attaining other corporate objectives, without compromising corporate objectives and adversely affecting the business opportunities available to the EAR Group.

4. **Classes of Interested Persons.** The IPT Mandate will apply to the Interested Person Transactions (as described in paragraph 5) which are carried out with the following classes of Interested Persons:

- (a) Temasek (being a Controlling Shareholder of the Company) and its associates (excluding Keppel and its associates);
- (b) Khazanah Nasional (being a Controlling Shareholder of the Company) and its associates (excluding Axiata and its associates);
- (c) Keppel (being a Controlling Shareholder of the Company) and its associates; and
- (d) Axiata (being a Controlling Shareholder of the Company) and its associates.

Transactions with Interested Persons which do not fall within the ambit of the IPT Mandate shall be subject to the relevant provisions of Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual.

5. **Categories of Interested Person Transactions.** The Interested Person Transactions with the Interested Persons (as described in paragraph 4) which will be covered by the IPT Mandate and the benefits to be derived therefrom are as follows:

(a) ***General Transactions***

The following transactions are in connection with the provision to, or the obtaining from, Interested Persons of products and services in the normal course of business of the EAR Group or which are necessary for the day-to-day operations of the EAR Group (but not in respect of the purchase or sale of assets, undertakings or businesses which are not part of the EAR Group's day-to-day operations):

- (i) the provision and obtaining of info-communications traffic delivery, network infrastructure, content, applications, products and services;
- (ii) the provision and obtaining of general services for office space, network equipment and network infrastructure;
- (iii) the provision and obtaining of warehousing and storage services and facilities;
- (iv) the provision and obtaining of professional, consultancy, subcontracting and outsourcing services; and
- (v) the provision or the obtaining of such other products and/or services which are incidental to or in connection with the provision or obtaining of products and/or services in sub-paragraphs (i) to (iv) above.

The transactions set out in sub-paragraphs (i) to (v) above arise in the normal course of business of the Company and/or are necessary for the day-to-day operations of the Company. In addition, in relation to the transactions relating to the provision and obtaining of network infrastructure and the provision and obtaining of general services for network infrastructure as set out in sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) above, the Company will disclose the nature of such transactions during the forthcoming financial year in its annual report, and in the

annual reports for subsequent financial years that the IPT Mandate continues to be in force.

(b) ***Treasury Transactions***

Treasury transactions (“**Treasury Transactions**”) comprise the placement of funds with an Interested Person. The EAR Group may be able to benefit from competitive rates and quotes in an expedient manner in addition to third party financial institutions.

6. **Review Procedures for Interested Person Transactions.** The EAR Group has established the following procedures to ensure that Interested Person Transactions are undertaken on an arm’s length basis and on normal commercial terms, and will not be prejudicial to the interests of the Company and its minority Shareholders:

(a) ***General Transactions***

In general, there are procedures established by the EAR Group to ensure that Interested Person Transactions with Interested Persons are undertaken on an arm’s length basis and on normal commercial terms consistent with the EAR Group’s usual business practices and policies, which are generally no more favourable to the Interested Persons than those extended to unrelated third parties.

In particular, the following review procedures have been put in place.

(aa) ***Provision of Services or the Sale of Products***

The review procedures are:

- (i) all contracts entered into or transactions with Interested Persons are to be carried out at the prevailing market rates or prices of the service or product providers, on terms which are no more favourable to the Interested Person than the usual commercial terms extended to unrelated third parties (including, where applicable, preferential rates/prices/discounts accorded to corporate customers or for bulk purchases) or otherwise in accordance with applicable industry norms; and
- (ii) where the prevailing market rates or prices are not available due to the nature of service to be provided or the product to be sold, the EAR Group’s pricing for such services to be provided or products to be sold to Interested Persons is determined in accordance with the EAR Group’s usual business practices and pricing policies, consistent with the usual margin to be obtained by the EAR Group for the same or substantially similar type of contract or transaction with unrelated third parties. In determining the transaction price payable by Interested Persons for such services or products, the Approving Authority (as defined below) will take into consideration factors such as, but

not limited to, quantity, volume, consumption, customer requirements, specifications, payment terms, contractual compliance, duration of contract and strategic purposes of the transaction.

(bb) ***Obtaining of Services or the Purchasing of Products***

The review procedures are:

- (i) all purchases or leases made by the EAR Group, including purchases or leases from Interested Persons, are governed by the same internal control procedures as applicable to the obtaining of services or the purchasing of products from third parties, including the number of vendors from whom bids are to be obtained and the review procedures. The guiding principle is to objectively obtain the best products and/or services on the best terms. In determining whether the price and terms offered by vendors, including Interested Persons, are fair and reasonable, the Approving Authority (as defined in subparagraph (ii) below) will take into consideration factors such as, but not limited to, delivery schedules, specification compliance, contractual compliance, payment terms, track record, experience and expertise, and where applicable, preferential rates, rebates or discounts accorded for bulk purchases, will also be taken into account; and
- (ii) in the event that quotations from unrelated third party vendors cannot be obtained (for instance, if there are no unrelated third party vendors of similar products or services, or if the product is a proprietary item), the approving authority within the authorised monetary limits of the EAR Group ("**Approving Authority**"), being either the Board, Chief Executive Officer ("**CEO**"), or Chief Financial Officer ("**CFO**") or Heads of Departments of the EAR Group (as long as they have no interest, direct or indirect in that transaction), will determine whether the price and terms offered by the Interested Persons are fair and reasonable. If the Approving Authority has an interest in the transaction, whether direct or indirect, the reasonableness of the price and terms shall be determined by the Audit Committee.

(b) ***Treasury Transactions***

In relation to the placement with any Interested Person of its funds, the Company will require that quotations shall be obtained from the Interested Person and at least two of the principal bankers of the EAR Group for rates for deposits with such bankers of an equivalent amount, and for the equivalent period, of the funds to be placed by the EAR Group. The EAR Group will only place its funds with the Interested Person, provided that the interest rate quoted is not less than the highest of the rates quoted by such principal bankers.

7. **Approving Authorities.** In addition to the review procedures (as described in paragraph 6), in order to ensure that the Interested Person Transactions are undertaken on an arm's length basis and on normal commercial terms, and will not be prejudicial to the interests of the Company and its minority Shareholders, the Company has internal control procedures which detail matters such as the constitution of internal Approving Authorities and their monetary jurisdictions.

In the event that a member of the Approving Authority (where applicable) has an interest in relation to any Interested Person Transaction, whether direct or indirect, he will abstain from reviewing that particular transaction. In such instances, an alternative Approving Authority will be responsible for reviewing that transaction.

8. **Register of Interested Person Transactions.** The Company will maintain a register of all transactions carried out with Interested Persons pursuant to the IPT Mandate and shall include all information pertinent to the evaluation of the Interested Person Transactions such as, but not limited to, the identity of the Interested Person, the amount of the Interested Person Transaction, the basis of determining the transaction prices and supporting evidence and quotations obtained to support such basis.

The register of Interested Person Transactions shall be prepared, maintained and monitored by a personnel of the Company (who shall not be interested in any of the Interested Person Transactions) who is duly delegated to do so by the Audit Committee.

9. **Review by the Audit Committee.** The Audit Committee shall review the Interested Person Transactions on a quarterly basis. In addition, the Audit Committee shall review the internal audit report on Interested Person Transactions to ascertain that the established review procedures to monitor Interested Person Transactions have been complied with on a half-yearly basis.

If, during these half-yearly reviews by the Audit Committee, the Audit Committee is of the view that the review procedures as stated above have become inappropriate or insufficient in view of changes to the nature of, or the manner in which, the business activities of the EAR Group are conducted, to ensure that the mandated Interested Person Transactions will be conducted based on the EAR Group's normal commercial terms, and will be prejudicial to the interests of the Company and its minority Shareholders, it will, in consultation with the Board, take such actions as it deems proper in respect of such procedures and/or modify or implement such procedures as may be necessary and direct the Company to revert to Shareholders for a fresh mandate based on new guidelines and procedures for transactions with Interested Persons to ensure that Interested Person Transactions will be on normal commercial terms and will not be prejudicial to the interests of the Company and its minority Shareholders.

10. **Validity Period of the IPT Mandate.** If approved by Shareholders at the 2017 AGM which is scheduled to be held on 12 April 2017, the IPT Mandate will be renewed from the date of passing of the Ordinary Resolution relating to the renewal of the IPT Mandate, and will (unless revoked or varied by the Company in a general meeting) continue in force until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of the Company. Approval from Shareholders will be sought for the renewal of the IPT Mandate at the next annual general meeting of the Company and at each subsequent Annual General Meeting of the Company, subject to the satisfactory review by the Audit Committee of its continued application to the transactions with the Interested Persons.

APPENDIX B

THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS IN THE NEW CONSTITUTION WHICH ARE SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT FROM EQUIVALENT PROVISIONS IN THE EXISTING CONSTITUTION

Set out below are the principal provisions in the New Constitution which are significantly different from the equivalent provisions in the Existing Constitution, or which have been included in the New Constitution as new provisions, with the main differences blacklined:

1. Article 1

21. In ~~these presents~~this Constitution (if not inconsistent with the subject or Interpretation context) the words and expressions set out in the first column below shall bear the meanings set opposite to them respectively.

“Act”	The Companies Act, Chapter 50.
“electronic communications”	Communication transmitted (whether from one (1) person to another, from a person to a device or from a device to a person), (a) by means of a telecommunication system; or (b) by other means but while in an electronic form, such that it can (where particular conditions are met) be received in legible form or be made legible following receipt in non-legible form.
“in writing”	Written or produced by any substitute for writing or partly one and partly another <u>and shall include (except where otherwise expressly specified in this Constitution or the context otherwise requires, and subject to any limitations, conditions or restrictions contained in the Statutes) any representation or reproduction of words, symbols or other information which may be displayed in a visible form, whether in a physical document or in an electronic communication or form or otherwise howsoever.</u>
“Market Day”	A day on which the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited is open for trading in securities.
“month”	Calendar month.
“Office”	The registered office of the Company for the time being.
“paid”	Paid or credited as paid.

<u>“registered address” or “address”</u>	<u>In relation to any member, his physical address for the service or delivery of notices or documents personally or by post, except where otherwise expressly provided in this Constitution.</u>
“Seal”	The Common Seal of the Company.
“Statutes”	The Act and every other act for the time being in force concerning companies and affecting the Company.
“telecommunication system”	Has the meaning given in the Telecommunications Act (Chapter 323) of Singapore or any statutory modification, amendment or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.
“these presents this Constitution”	These Articles of Association <u>This Constitution</u> as from time to time altered.
“Year”	Calendar year.

The terms “Annual General Meeting”, “Extraordinary General Meeting”, “General Meeting”, “Ordinary Resolution”, “Register of Members” and “Special Resolution” shall have the meanings ascribed to them respectively in the Act. For the avoidance of doubt, a Special Resolution shall be effective for any purpose for which an Ordinary Resolution is expressed to be required under any provision of ~~these presents this Constitution~~.

The expressions “Depositor”, “Depository”, “Depository Agent” and “Depository Register” shall have the meanings ascribed to them respectively in the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289.

The ~~term~~ expressions “current address”, “relevant intermediary” and “treasury shares” shall have the ~~meaning~~ meanings ascribed to ~~it~~ them respectively in the Act.

References in ~~these presents this Constitution~~ to “holders” of shares or a class of shares shall:

- (a) exclude the Depository or its nominees (as the case may be) except where otherwise expressly provided in ~~these presents this Constitution~~ or where the term “registered holders” or “registered holder” is used in ~~these presents this Constitution~~;
- (b) where the context so requires, be deemed to include references to Depositors whose names are entered in the Depository Register in respect of those shares; and
- (c) except where otherwise expressly provided in ~~these presents this Constitution~~, exclude the Company in relation to shares held by it as treasury shares,

and “holding” and “held” shall be construed accordingly.

References in this Constitution to “member” shall, where the Act requires, exclude the Company where it is a member by reason of its holding of its shares as treasury shares.

The expression “Secretary” shall include any person appointed by the Directors to perform any of the duties of the Secretary and where two or more persons are appointed to act as Joint Secretaries, or where one or more Assistant or Deputy Secretaries are appointed, shall include any one of those persons.

All such of the provisions of ~~these presents~~this Constitution as are applicable to paid-up shares shall apply to stock, and the words “share” and “shareholder” shall be construed accordingly.

Words denoting the singular shall include the plural and vice versa. Words denoting the masculine shall include the feminine. Words denoting persons shall include corporations.

Any reference in this Constitution to any enactment is a reference to that enactment as for the time being amended or re-enacted.

Subject as aforesaid any words or ~~expression~~expressions defined in the Act shall (if not inconsistent with the subject or context) bear the same meanings in ~~these presents~~this Constitution.

The headnotes and marginal notes are inserted for convenience only and shall not affect the construction of this Constitution.

2. Articles 6(A) and 6(B)

6. (A) The rights attaching to shares of a class other than ordinary shares shall be expressed in this Constitution.

Shares of a class other than ordinary shares

(B) The Company may issue shares for which no consideration is payable to the Company.

Issue of shares for no consideration

3. Article 12

912. (A) The Company may by Ordinary Resolution:

(a) consolidate and divide all or any of its shares;

(b) cancel any shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have been forfeited and diminish the amount of its capital by the number of the shares so cancelled;

Power to consolidate, cancel, subdivide and redenominate shares

- (c) sub-divide its shares, or any of them, in accordance with the Statutes and ~~the bye-laws~~this Constitution or listing rules of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited, and so that the resolution whereby any share is sub-divided may determine that, as between the holders of the shares resulting from such sub-division, one or more of the shares may, as compared with the others, have any such preferred, deferred or other special rights, or be subject to any such restrictions, as the Company has power to attach to ~~unissued or~~ new shares; and
- (d) subject to the provisions of the Statutes, convert its share capital or any class of paid up shares into any other class of paid up shares ~~from one currency to another currency.~~

(B) The Company may by Special Resolution, subject to and in accordance with the Statutes, convert one class of shares into another class of shares.

Power to convert shares

4. Article 19

~~4619.~~ Every share certificate shall be issued ~~under the Seal and shall specify the number and class of shares to which it relates and the amount paid up thereon and shall bear the autographic or~~ in accordance with the requirements of the Act. To the extent permitted under the Act, a share certificate may bear facsimile signatures of one Director and the Secretary or a second Director or some other person appointed by the Directors. The facsimile signatures ~~which~~ may be reproduced by mechanical, electronic or other method approved by the Directors. No certificate shall be issued representing shares of more than one class.

Share certificate

5. Article 52

~~4952.~~ (A) ~~Save as otherwise permitted under the Act, an Annual General Meeting shall be held once in every year, at such time (within a period of not more than 15 months after the holding of the last preceding Annual General Meeting) and place as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the provisions of the Act. All other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary General Meetings.~~

Annual General Meeting and Extraordinary General Meeting

(B) The time and place of any General Meeting shall be determined by the Directors.

Time and place

6. Article 56

~~5356.~~ Ordinary business shall mean and include only business transacted at an Annual General Meeting of the following classes, that is to say:

Ordinary business

- (a) declaring dividends;
- (b) receiving and adopting the ~~accounts~~financial statements, the reports of the Directors' statement, the Auditor's report and Auditors, and other documents required to be attached ~~or annexed~~ to the ~~accounts~~financial statements;

- (c) appointing or re-appointing Directors to fill vacancies arising at the meeting on retirement whether by rotation or otherwise;
- (d) ~~appointing or re-appointing the retiring Auditors (unless they were last appointed otherwise than by the Company in General Meeting)~~ Auditor;
- (e) fixing the remuneration of the ~~Auditors~~ Auditor or determining the manner in which such remuneration is to be fixed; and
- (f) fixing the remuneration of the Directors proposed to be paid ~~under Article 79~~ in respect of their office as such under Article 79 article 82 and/or article 83A.

7. Article 64

64. (A) If required by the listing rules of any stock exchange upon which shares in the Company may be listed, all resolutions at General Meetings shall be voted by poll (unless such requirement is waived by such stock exchange). Mandatory polling

(B) At ~~Subject to article 64(A),~~ at any General Meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded by: Method of voting where mandatory polling not required

- (a) the chairman of the meeting; or
- (b) not less than two members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at the meeting; or
- (c) a member present in person or by proxy and representing not less than ~~one tenth~~ five per cent. of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
- (d) a member present in person or by proxy and holding shares in the Company conferring a right to vote at the meeting ~~and holding, being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one tenth~~ five per cent. of the total sum paid up on all the shares of the Company conferring that right ~~(excluding treasury shares),~~

~~Provided always that no poll shall be demanded on the choice of a chairman or on a question of adjournment~~ A demand for a poll made pursuant to this article 64(B) may be withdrawn only with the approval of the meeting, and any such demand shall not prevent the continuance of the meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll has been demanded. Unless a poll is demanded, a declaration by the chairman of the meeting that a resolution has been carried, or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the minute book, shall be conclusive evidence of that fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded for or against such resolution.

8. Article 65

~~6265. A demand for a poll may be withdrawn only with the approval of the meeting. Unless a poll is required a declaration by the chairman of the meeting that a resolution has been carried, or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the minute book, shall be conclusive evidence of that fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded for or against such resolution. If a poll is required Where a poll is taken, it shall be taken in such manner (including the use of ballot or voting papers or tickets) as the chairman of the meeting may direct, and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded taken. The chairman of the meeting may (and, if required by the listing rules of any stock exchange upon which shares in the Company may be listed or if so directed by the meeting shall) appoint scrutineers and may adjourn the meeting to some place and time fixed by him for the purpose of declaring the result of the poll.~~

Taking a poll

9. Article 66

~~6366. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman of the meeting at which the poll or show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded shall be entitled to a casting vote.~~

Casting vote of chairman

10. Article 67

~~6467. A poll on the choice of a chairman or on a question of adjournment shall be taken immediately. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either immediately or at such subsequent time (not being more than 30 days from the date of the meeting) and place as the chairman may direct. No notice need be given of a poll not taken immediately. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of the meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll has been demanded.~~

Timing for taking a poll

11. Article 68

~~6568. Each member who is a holder of ordinary shares in the capital of the Company shall be entitled to be present at any General Meeting. Subject and without prejudice to any special privileges or restrictions as to voting for the time being attached to any special class of shares for the time being forming part of the capital of the Company and to article 13(C), each member entitled to vote may vote in person or by proxy. On a show of hands, every member who is present in person or by proxy shall:~~

How members may vote

- ~~(a) on a poll, have one vote for every share which he holds or represents;~~
- ~~(b) on a show of hands, have one vote, (provided that:
 - ~~(i) in the case of a member who is not a relevant intermediary and who is represented by two or more proxies, only one of the proxies as determined by that member or, failing such determination, by the Chairman chairman of the meeting (or by a person authorised by him) in his sole discretion shall be entitled to vote on a show of hands); and on a poll, every member who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share which he holds or represents~~~~

- (ii) in the case of a member who is a relevant intermediary and who is represented by two or more proxies, each proxy shall be entitled to vote on a show of hands.

For the purpose of determining the number of votes which a member, being a Depositor, or his proxy may cast at any General Meeting on a poll, the reference to shares held or represented shall, in relation to shares of that Depositor, be the number of shares entered against his name in the Depository Register as at 4872 hours before the time of the relevant General Meeting as certified by the Depository to the Company.

12. Article 74

7174. (A) ~~Save for members which are nominee companies, as otherwise provided in the~~ Appointment of proxies
Act:

- (a) a member who is not a relevant intermediary may appoint not more than two proxies to attend, speak and vote at the same General Meeting. Where such member's form of proxy appoints more than one proxy, the proportion of the shareholding concerned to be represented by each proxy shall be specified in the form of proxy; and
- (b) a member who is a relevant intermediary may appoint more than two proxies to attend, speak and vote at the same General Meeting, but each proxy must be appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by such member. Where such member's form of proxy appoints more than two proxies, the number and class of shares in relation to which each proxy has been appointed shall be specified in the form of proxy.

(B) In any case where a, ~~Provided that if the~~ member is a Depositor, the Company shall be entitled and bound: Shares entered in Depository Register

- (a) to reject any instrument of proxy lodged by that Depositor if ~~the Depositor~~ he is not shown to have any shares entered against his name in the Depository Register as at 4872 hours before the time of the relevant General Meeting as certified by the Depository to the Company; and
- (b) to accept as the maximum number of votes which in aggregate the proxy or proxies appointed by ~~the~~ that Depositor is or are able to cast on a poll a number which is the number of shares entered against the name of that Depositor in the Depository Register as at 4872 hours before the time of the relevant General Meeting as certified by the Depository to the Company, whether that number is greater or smaller than the number specified in any instrument of proxy executed by or on behalf of that Depositor.

(BC) The Company shall be entitled and bound, in determining rights to vote and other matters in respect of a completed instrument of proxy submitted to it, to have regard to the instructions (if any) given by and the notes (if any) set out in the instrument of proxy. Notes and instructions

~~(C) In any case where a form of proxy appoints more than one proxy, the proportion of the shareholding concerned to be represented by each proxy shall be specified in the form of a proxy.~~

(D) A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

Proxy need not be a member

13. Article 75

~~7275.~~ (A) An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing in any usual or common form or in any other form which the Directors may approve and:

Execution of proxies

(a) in the case of an individual, shall be:

(i) signed by the appointor or his attorney; and if the instrument is delivered personally or sent by post; or

(ii) authorised by that individual through such method and in such manner as may be approved by the Directors, if the instrument is submitted by electronic communication; and

(b) in the case of a corporation, shall be:

(i) either given under its common seal or signed on its behalf by an attorney or a duly authorised officer of the corporation if the instrument is delivered personally or sent by post; or

(ii) authorised by the corporation through such method and in such manner as may be approved by the Directors, if the instrument is submitted by electronic communication.

The Directors may, for the purposes of articles 75(A)(a)(ii) and 75(A)(b)(ii), designate procedures for authenticating any such instrument, and any such instrument not so authenticated by use of such procedures shall be deemed not to have been received by the Company.

(B) The signature on, or authorisation of, such instrument need not be witnessed. Where an instrument appointing a proxy is signed or authorised on behalf of the appointor by an attorney, the letter or power of attorney or a duly certified copy thereof must (failing previous registration with the Company) be lodged with the instrument of proxy pursuant to ~~the next following Article~~ article 76(A), failing which the instrument may be treated as invalid.

Witness _____ and authority

(C) The Directors may, in their absolute discretion:

- (a) approve the method and manner for an instrument appointing a proxy to be authorised; and
- (b) designate the procedure for authenticating an instrument appointing a proxy.

Directors _____ may approve method and manner, _____ and designate procedure, _____ for electronic communications

as contemplated in articles 75(A)(a)(ii) and 75(A)(b)(ii) for application to such members or class of members as they may determine. Where the Directors do not so approve and designate in relation to a member (whether of a class or otherwise), article 75(A)(a)(i) and/or (as the case may be) article 75(A)(b)(i) shall apply.

14. Article 76

7376. (A) An instrument appointing a proxy;

Deposit of proxies

- (a) if sent personally or by post, must be left at such place or one of such places (if any) as may be specified for that purpose in or by way of note to or in any document accompanying the notice convening the meeting (or, if no place is so specified, at the Office); or
- (b) if submitted by electronic communication, must be received through such means as may be specified for that purpose in or by way of note to or in any document accompanying the notice convening the meeting.

and in either case, not less than 4872 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or adjourned meeting or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than at or on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) for the taking of the poll at which it is to be used, and in default shall not be treated as valid. The instrument shall, unless the contrary is stated thereon, be valid as well for any adjournment of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates; Provided that an instrument of proxy relating to more than one meeting (including any adjournment thereof) having once been so delivered in accordance with this article 76 for the purposes of any meeting shall not be required again to be delivered for the purposes of any subsequent meeting to which it relates.

(B) The Directors may, in their absolute discretion, and in relation to such members or class of members as they may determine, specify the means through which instruments appointing a proxy may be submitted by electronic communications, as contemplated in article 76(A)(b). Where the Directors do not so specify in relation to a member (whether of a class or otherwise), article 76(A)(a) shall apply.

Directors _____ may specify means for electronic communications

15. Article 78

~~75~~78. A vote cast by proxy shall not be invalidated by the previous death or Intervening death or insanity/mental disorder of the principal or by the revocation of the appointment of the proxy or of the authority under which the appointment was made, Provided that no intimation in writing of such death, insanity/mental disorder or revocation shall have been received by the Company at the Office at least one hour before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than at or on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) the time appointed for the taking of the poll at which the vote is cast.

16. Article 93

~~90~~93. The office of a Director shall be vacated in any of the following events, namely: When office of Director to be vacated

- (a) if he shall become prohibited by law from acting as a Director; or
- (b) if he shall become disqualified from acting as a director in any jurisdiction for reasons other than on technical grounds; or
- (~~b~~c) if (not being a Director holding any executive office for a fixed term) he shall resign by writing under his hand left at the Office or if he shall in writing offer to resign and the Directors shall resolve to accept such offer; or
- (~~e~~d) if he shall have a bankruptcy order made against him or if he shall compound/make any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally; or
- (~~d~~e) if he becomes of unsound mind/mentally disordered and incapable of managing himself or his affairs or if in Singapore or elsewhere an order shall be made by any court claiming jurisdiction in that behalf on the ground (however formulated) of mental disorder for his detention or for the appointment of a guardian or for the appointment of a receiver or other person (by whatever name called) to exercise powers with respect to his property or affairs; or
- (~~e~~f) if he is removed by the Company in General Meeting pursuant to these presents~~this Constitution~~.

17. Article 96

~~93~~96. The Company at the meeting at which a Director retires under any provision of these presents~~this Constitution~~ may by Ordinary Resolution fill the office being vacated by electing thereto the retiring Director or some other person eligible for appointment. In default the retiring Director shall be deemed to have been re-elected except in any of the following cases: Filling vacated office

- (a) where at such meeting it is expressly resolved not to fill such office or a resolution for the re-election of such Director is put to the meeting and lost; or

- (b) where such Director is disqualified under the Act from holding office as a Director or has given notice in writing to the Company that he is unwilling to be re-elected; or
- (c) where such Director is disqualified from acting as a director in any jurisdiction for reasons other than on technical grounds; or
- (ed) where the default is due to the moving of a resolution in contravention of the next following ~~Article~~; or article.
- (d) ~~where such Director has attained any retiring age applicable to him as Director.~~

The retirement shall not have effect until the conclusion of the meeting except where a resolution is passed to elect some other person in the place of the retiring Director or a resolution for his re-election is put to the meeting and lost and accordingly a retiring Director who is re-elected or deemed to have been re-elected will continue in office without a break.

18. Article 113

~~440~~113. The business and affairs of the Company shall be managed by, or under the direction or supervision of the Directors. The Directors may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not by the Statutes or by ~~these presents~~this Constitution required to be exercised by the Company in General Meeting, but subject nevertheless to any regulations of ~~these presents~~this Constitution and to the provisions of the Statutes. The Directors shall not carry into effect any proposals for selling or disposing of the whole or substantially the whole of the Company's undertaking unless such proposals have been approved by the Company in General Meeting. The general powers given by this ~~Article~~article shall not be limited or restricted by any special authority or power given to the Directors by any other ~~Article~~article.

General powers of Directors to manage Company's business

19. Article 122

~~449~~122. Any Director or the Secretary or any person appointed by the Directors for the purpose shall have power to authenticate any documents affecting the constitution of the Company and any resolutions passed by the Company or the Directors or any committee, and any books, records, documents, accounts and financial statements relating to the business of the Company, and to certify copies thereof or extracts therefrom as true copies or extracts; and where any books, records, documents ~~or~~ accounts or financial statements are elsewhere than at the Office the local manager or other officer of the Company having the custody thereof shall be deemed to be a person appointed by the Directors as aforesaid. A document purporting to be a copy of a resolution, or an extract from the minutes of a meeting, of the Company or of the Directors or any committee which is certified as aforesaid shall be conclusive evidence in favour of all persons dealing with the Company upon the faith thereof that such resolution has been duly passed, or as the case may be, that any minute so extracted is a true and accurate record of proceedings at a duly constituted meeting. Any authentication or certification made pursuant to this ~~Article~~article may be made by any electronic means approved by the Directors for such purpose from time to time incorporating, if the Directors deem necessary, the use of security and/or identification procedures and devices approved by the Directors.

Power _____ to authenticate documents

20. Article 131

131. The payment by the Directors of any unclaimed dividends or other moneys payable on or in respect of a share into a separate account shall not constitute the Company a trustee in respect thereof. All dividends and other moneys payable on or in respect of a share that are unclaimed after first becoming payable may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Directors for the benefit of the Company and any dividend or any such moneys unclaimed after a period of six years from the date they are first payable shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company but the Directors may at any time thereafter at their absolute discretion annul any such forfeiture and pay the moneys so forfeited to the person entitled thereto prior to the forfeiture. If the Depository returns any such dividend or moneys to the Company, the relevant Depositor shall not have any right or claim in respect of such dividend or moneys against the Company if a period of six years has elapsed from the date such dividend or other moneys are first payable.

Unclaimed dividends or other moneys

21. Article 136(A)

136. (A) The Directors may, with the sanction of an Ordinary Resolution of the Company (including any Ordinary Resolution passed pursuant to ~~Article 8(B)~~, article 11 (B)):

Power to issue free bonus shares and/or to capitalise reserves

(a) issue bonus shares for which no consideration is payable to the Company to the persons registered as holders of shares in the Register of Members or (as the case may be) in the Depository Register at the close of business on:

(i) the date of the Ordinary Resolution (or such other date as may be specified therein or determined as therein provided);
or

(ii) (in the case of an Ordinary Resolution passed pursuant to article 11(B)) such other date as may be determined by the Directors.

in proportion to their then holdings of shares; and/or

(b) capitalise any sum standing to the credit of any of the Company's reserve accounts (including any undistributable reserve) or any sum standing to the credit of profit and loss account by appropriating such sum to the persons registered as holders of shares in the Register of Members or (as the case may be) in the Depository Register at the close of business on:

(i) the date of the Ordinary Resolution (or such other date as may be specified therein or determined as therein provided);
or

(ii) (in the case of an Ordinary Resolution passed pursuant to ~~Article 8(B)~~ article 11(B)) such other date as may be determined by the Directors,

in proportion to their then holdings of shares and applying such sum on their behalf in paying up in full ~~unissued~~ new shares (or, subject to any special rights previously conferred on any shares or class of shares for the time being issued, ~~unissued~~ new shares of any other class not being redeemable shares) for allotment and distribution credited as fully paid up to and amongst them as bonus shares in the proportion aforesaid.

(B) The Directors may do all acts and things considered necessary or expedient to give effect to any such capitalisation, with full power to the Directors to make such provisions as they think fit for any fractional entitlements which would arise on the basis aforesaid (including provisions whereby fractional entitlements are disregarded or the benefit thereof accrues to the Company rather than to the members concerned). The Directors may authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the members interested into an agreement with the Company providing for any such capitalisation and matters incidental thereto and any agreement made under such authority shall be effective and binding on all concerned.

Power of Directors to give effect to bonus issue and capitalisation

22. Article 139

~~135~~139. In accordance with the provisions of the Statutes, the Directors shall cause to be prepared and to be laid before the Company in General Meeting such ~~profit and loss accounts~~ financial statements, balance-sheets, ~~group accounts (if any) and reports, statements and other documents~~ as may be necessary. The interval between the close of a financial year of the Company and the issue of accounts relating thereto shall not exceed four months (or such other period as may be permitted by the law, the Statutes or the bye-laws or listing rules of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited).

Presentation of financial statements

23. Article 140

~~136~~140. A copy of ~~every~~ the financial statements and, if required, the balance sheet and profit and loss account which is to be laid before a General Meeting of the Company (including every document required by law or the Statutes to be ~~comprised therein or attached or annexed thereto~~), which is duly audited and which is to be laid before the Company in General Meeting accompanied by a copy of the Auditor's report thereon, shall not less than 14 days before the date of the meeting be sent to every member of, ~~and every holder of debentures of~~, the Company and to every other person who is entitled to receive notices of meetings from the Company under the provisions of the Statutes or of ~~these presents~~ this Constitution; Provided that:

Copies of financial statements

- (a) these documents may, subject to the listing rules of any stock exchange upon which shares in the Company may be listed, be sent less than 14 days before the date of the meeting if all persons entitled to receive notices of meetings from the Company so agree; and
- (b) this Article ~~article 140~~ shall not require a copy of these documents to be sent to more than one ~~or~~ of any joint holders or to any person of whose address the Company is not aware, but any member ~~or holder of debentures~~ to whom a copy of these documents has not been sent shall be entitled to receive a copy free of charge on application at the Office.

24. Article 143

~~139~~143. (A) Any notice or document (including a share certificate) may be served on or delivered to any member by the Company either personally or by sending it through the post in a prepaid cover addressed to such member at his registered address appearing in the Register of Members or (as the case may be) the Depository Register, or (if he has no registered address within Singapore) to the address, if any, within Singapore supplied by him to the Company or (as the case may be) supplied by him to the Depository as his address for the service of notices, or by delivering it to such address as aforesaid. Where a notice or other document is served or sent by post, service or delivery shall be deemed to be effected at the time when the cover containing the same is posted and in proving such service or delivery it shall be sufficient to prove that such cover was properly addressed, stamped and posted.

Service of notices

(B) Without prejudice to the provisions of ~~this Article~~ article 143(A), but subject otherwise to the Act and any regulations made thereunder and (where applicable) the listing rules of any stock exchange upon which shares in the Company may be listed, relating to electronic communications, any notice or document (including, without limitation, any accounts, balance-sheet, financial statements or report) which is required or permitted to be given, sent or served under the Statutes or under the provisions of ~~these presents~~ this Constitution by the Company or by the Directors of the Company, to a member of the Company ~~or an officer or Director or Auditor of the Company~~ may be given, sent or served using electronic communications:

Electronic communications

- (a) to the current address of that person; or
- (b) by making it available on a website prescribed by the Company from time to time,

in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, ~~or as otherwise provided by, the Statutes~~ Act and/or any other applicable regulations or procedures. ~~Such notice or document shall be deemed to have been duly given, sent or served upon transmission of the electronic communication to the mail server designated by such address or as otherwise provided under the Statutes and/or any other applicable regulations or procedures.~~

(C) For the purposes of article 143(B) above, a member shall be deemed to have agreed to receive such notice or document by way of such electronic communications and shall not have a right to elect to receive a physical copy of such notice or document.

Implied consent

(D) Notwithstanding article 143(C) above, the Directors may, at their discretion, at any time give a member an opportunity to elect within a specified period of time whether to receive such notice or document by way of electronic communications or as a physical copy, and a member shall be deemed to have consented to receive such notice or document by way of electronic communications if he was given such an opportunity and he failed to make an election within the specified time, and he shall not in such an event have a right to receive a physical copy of such notice or document.

Deemed consent

(E) Where a notice or document is given, sent or served by electronic communications:

When notice given by electronic communications deemed served

- (a) to the current address of a person pursuant to article 143(B)(a), it shall be deemed to have been duly given, sent or served at the time of transmission of the electronic communication by the email server or facility operated by the Company or its service provider to the current address of such person (notwithstanding any delayed receipt, non-delivery or “returned mail” reply message or any other error message indicating that the electronic communication was delayed or not successfully sent), unless otherwise provided under the Act and/or any other applicable regulations or procedures; and
- (b) by making it available on a website pursuant to article 143(B)(b), it shall be deemed to have been duly given, sent or served on the date on which the notice or document is first made available on the website, unless otherwise provided under the Act and/or any other applicable regulations or procedures.

(F) Where a notice or document is given, sent or served to a member by making it available on a website pursuant to article 143(B)(b), the Company shall give separate notice to the member of the publication of the notice or document on that website and the manner in which the notice or document may be accessed by any one or more of the following means:

Notice to be given of service on website

- (a) by sending such separate notice to the member personally or through the post pursuant to article 143(A);
- (b) by sending such separate notice to the member using electronic communications to his current address pursuant to article 143(B)(a);
- (c) by way of advertisement in the daily press; and/or
- (d) by way of announcement on the any stock exchange upon which shares in the Company may be listed.

25. Article 149

149. In the event of a winding up of the Company every member of the Company who is not for the time being in the Republic of Singapore shall be bound, within 14 days after the passing of an effective resolution to wind up the Company voluntarily, or within the like period after the making of an order for the winding up of the Company, to serve notice in writing on the Company appointing some householder in the Republic of Singapore upon whom all summonses, notices, processes, orders and judgments in relation to or under the winding up of the Company may be served, and in default of such nomination the Liquidator shall be at liberty on behalf of such member to appoint some such person, and service upon any such appointee shall be deemed to be a good personal service on such member for all purposes, and where the Liquidator makes any such appointment he shall, with all convenient speed, give notice thereof to such member by advertisement in any leading daily newspaper in the English language in circulation in Singapore or by a registered letter sent through the post and addressed to such member at his address as appearing in the Register of Members or (as the case may be) the Depository Register, and such notice shall be deemed to be served on the day following that on which the advertisement appears or the letter is posted.

Member outside Singapore

26. Article 150

145150. Subject to the provisions of and so far as may be permitted by the Statutes, every Director, Auditor, Secretary or other officer of the Company shall be entitled to be indemnified by the Company against all costs, charges, losses, expenses and liabilities incurred or to be incurred by him in the execution and discharge of his duties or in relation thereto ~~including any liability by him in defending any proceedings, civil or criminal, which relate to anything done or omitted or alleged to have been done or omitted by him as an officer or employee of the Company and in which judgment is given in his favour (or the proceedings otherwise disposed of without any finding or admission of any material breach of duty on his part) or in which he is acquitted or in connection with any application under any statute for relief from liability in respect of any such act or omission in which relief is granted to him by the court.~~ Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, no Director, ~~Manager~~, Secretary or other officer of the Company shall be liable for the acts, receipts, neglects or defaults of any other Director or officer or for joining in any receipt or other act for conformity or for any loss or expense happening to the Company through the insufficiency or deficiency of title to any property acquired by order of the Directors for or on behalf of the Company or for the insufficiency or deficiency of any security in or upon which any of the moneys of the Company shall be invested or for any loss or damage arising from the bankruptcy, insolvency or tortious act of any person with whom any moneys, securities or effects shall be deposited or left or for any other loss, damage or misfortune whatsoever which shall happen in the execution of the duties of his office or in relation thereto unless the same shall happen through his own negligence, wilful default, breach of duty or breach of trust.

Indemnity

27. Article 152

152. (A) A member who is a natural person is deemed to have consented to the collection, use and disclosure of his personal data (whether such personal data is provided by that member or is collected through a third party) by the Company (or its agents or service providers) from time to time for any of the following purposes:

Personal data of members

- (a) implementation and administration of any corporate action by the Company (or its agents or service providers);

- (b) internal analysis and/or market research by the Company (or its agents or service providers);
- (c) investor relations communications by the Company (or its agents or service providers);
- (d) administration by the Company (or its agents or service providers) of that member's holding of shares in the Company;
- (e) implementation and administration of any service provided by the Company (or its agents or service providers) to its members to receive notices of meetings, annual reports and other shareholder communications and/or for proxy appointment, whether by electronic means or otherwise;
- (f) processing, administration and analysis by the Company (or its agents or service providers) of proxies and representatives appointed for any General Meeting (including any adjournment thereof) and the preparation and compilation of the attendance lists, minutes and other documents relating to any General Meeting (including any adjournment thereof);
- (g) implementation and administration of, and compliance with, any provision of this Constitution;
- (h) compliance with any applicable laws, listing rules, take-over rules, regulations and/or guidelines; and
- (i) purposes which are reasonably related to any of the above purpose.

(B) Any member who appoints a proxy and/or representative for any General Meeting and/or any adjournment thereof is deemed to have warranted that where such member discloses the personal data of such proxy and/or representative to the Company (or its agents or service providers), that member has obtained the prior consent of such proxy and/or representative for the collection, use and disclosure by the Company (or its agents or service providers) of the personal data of such proxy and/or representative for the purposes specified in articles 152(A)(f) and 152(A)(h), and is deemed to have agreed to indemnify the Company in respect of any penalties, liabilities, claims, demands, losses and damages as a result of such member's breach of warranty.

Personal data of proxies and/or representatives

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